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ABSTRACT

Volume II of a study of program management procedures in the campus-based and Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG) programs examines the overall pattern of program funding levels, the distribution of these funds to students and institutions, as well as variations in student participation in postsecondary education and loan-work burdens in relation to the changes of funding levels. Chapters discuss the following: the direction and magnitude of changes in funding levels; the pattern of funds distribution to institutions; student participation; the amount of students' loan-work burden in relation to the change in funding levels; and the ratios of work-to-loan dollar value in relation to the change in funding levels. Tables and illustrations represent areas such as the funding history of the BEOG program, percentage distribution of funds and recipients; higher education enrollment; average award per recipient; percentage of students receiving various aid; and a trend analysis for each program. Several highlights of the study are cited: the funding levels for all programs have increased during recent years; two-year institutions show increase in enrollment yet not in their share of financial aid funds; the average award per recipient has increased; the goal of the Basic Grant and campus-based programs is the removal of financial barriers to needy students; proportionately more women received aid under the programs; and without the aid programs, college enrollment would be affected. (LC)

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FUNDING HISTORY AND THE OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROGRAM GOALS

STAGE I FINAL REPORT FOR THE STUDY OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES IN THE CAMPUS-BASED AND BASIC GRANT PROGRAMS

(Volume II)

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SUMMARY

This analysis examined the overall pattern of program funding levels, the distribution of these funds to students and institutions, as well as variations in student participation in postsecondary education and loan-work burdens in relation to the changes of funding levels. Based on the limited data currently available from a variety of sources, some preliminary information was drawn together to answer a number of issues posed for the analysis. A more complete examination of these areas will be completed at the end of Stage II of this study. While important findings are presented in each of the following chapters, the major results are highlighted and discussed below:

1) The funding levels for all programs have increased during recent years with the most dramatic increase occurring for BEOG. The increase in BEOG funding has certainly had an impact on postsecondary education as reflected in a greater number of students receiving aid under the BEOG program and an equalization of the students' loan-work burden as evidenced by the similar net price for education among students from families of income less than $20,000.

2) While two-year institutions have shown a greater increase in their enrollment than four-year institutions, their share of financial aid funds have not increased accordingly. It is possible that the slower increases in tuition and fees among two-year institutions than four-year institutions may relate to the lower student need for financial assistance. It is also probable that the lack of strong administrative capability and support in many two-year institutions hampers the operation of Campus-Based programs. As found by Gladieux (1975)[1/], many two-year institutions simply do not apply for one or more of the Campus-Based programs. For example, of all the accredited colleges in 1974-75, approximately 220 did not file applications for SEOG; nearly 500 failed to apply for NDSL; and 140 did not request CWS funds. Stage II analysis will examine reasons for non-participation since some students attending two-year institutions may be denied Federal assistance simply because the institution has failed to apply for an allotment of funds.

1/ Gladieux, L.E., Distribution of Federal Student Assistance: The Enigma of the Two-Year Colleges. College Entrance Examination Board.

3) The average award per recipient under each program has increased over the years. This increase was fairly consistent across different types of institutions. This may simply reflect the steady increase of educational costs. It is interesting, however, to find that Asian Americans and Whites in both public and private institutions consistently have higher NDSL and CWS average award per recipient than members of other racial/ethnic backgrounds. Reasons for this phenomenon are unknown and will be examined in Stage II.

4) An important goal of the Basic Grant and Campus-Based programs is the removal of financial barriers that deny needy students the opportunity to attend postsecondary institutions. Preliminary results indicate that this goal is being partially accomplished. During the past several years more and more students have received financial aid, and the proportional differences in enrollment rates in postsecondary education between the low and the high income students have been reduced. This is certainly an important achievement in equalizing educational opportunities.

5) An interesting finding regarding the participation in financial aid programs was that proportionally more women than men received financial aid under each program. It is not known why this difference occurred. It may be that more women than men from families of lower income entered postsecondary education and thus had a greater need for financial assistance. It may also be that more men than women obtained a part-time job while studying and thus were more capable of meeting their educational costs without financial aid. These various explanations will be examined in Stage II of the present study.

6) Another important goal of financial aid programs is to equalize student loan-work burdens, i.e., the portion of educational costs that students have to pay for through loans or earnings from work. To a great extent, this goal has been achieved for students from the lower end of the family income distribution primarily due to the establishment of the BEOG program which provides assistance to students relative to the amount of expected family contribution. Without such assistance, the student loan-work burden would be primarily determined according to family contribution.

7) The above finding, however, does not necessarily claim that educational opportunities have been equalized. Students from families of incomes higher than $20,000 still had lower loan-work burdens, and students from higher income families still had a higher college-going rate than their counterpart students. What the results show is that without Federal financial assistance, the differences in the number of students entering post-secondary educational institutions from various family income levels would certainly be greater than those evidenced today.

The above findings are important and interesting. However, readers should be cautioned that these findings are based on limited data currently available and should be viewed only as preliminary findings. The quality of the data used in the analysis is generally poor. Extensive missing data, miscoding, misclassification, and inconsistent or out-of-range responses imposed a great difficulty in the interpretation of the results. It is recommended that a greater effort in data acquisition such as cleaning and editing Fiscal Operation Reports and BEOG files be supported. Such an important Federal investment as the student assistance programs demands accurate empirical data bases for program evaluation and subsequent policy-making.

The survey of institutions and students participating in financial aid programs, to be implemented in Stage II of this study, will yield an adequate data base to address many unanswered issues regarding the operation of financial aid programs and the achievement of program goals.

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1

INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Analysis

The primary purpose of this analysis is to address questions that are frequently asked about the pattern of student financial aid program funding levels[1/] and their relationship to the achievement of program goals. The impetus for this investigation was an increasing interest on the part of the general public and policymakers about the extent to which these programs have achieved their goals of making available to qualified students the opportunity to attend postsecondary institutions and of equalizing the financial burdens faced by potential students across family wealth levels.

While previous studies have provided cross-sectional data on students' participation in postsecondary education and students' educational costs at various types of institutions, no studies have systematically examined such information within the context of funding history. Consequently, it is unclear whether increases in student financial aid funds have affected attendance rates at postsecondary institutions. It is also unclear whether the variations in funding levels for the various programs have resulted in changes

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1/ Programs covered in this analysis include Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, College Work-Study program, and National Direct Student Loan program.

in student loan-work burdens.[2/] It is within this context of concern that this analysis was designed. Specifically, the analysis attempted to address a number of issues relating to:

(1) the direction and magnitude of changes in funding levels;

(2) the distribution of funds to institutions;

(3) the distribution of funds to students;

(4) the relationship of funding levels to institution participation;

(5) the relationship of funding levels to student participation;

(6) the variation of students' loan-work burdens with respect to changes in funding levels; and

(7) the variation of the ratio of work to loans with respect to changes in funding levels.

B. Data Sources and Their Limitations

To accomplish the purpose of this analysis, various existing data sources were located and used. These sources include:

(1) Fiscal Operation Report files for 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77;

(2) BEOG Institution Universe 1977-78;

(3) Student Budget File (1966-75);

(4) Condition of Education, by the National Center for Education Statistics, 1978;

(5) Factbook, by the OE/Bureau of Postsecondary Education, 1978;

(6) Annual Evaluation Report, Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation;

(7) Summary tables of current population survey, by the Bureau of Census;

(8) Financial aid data from the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972;

(9) Renewal Evaluation Report, by OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid, 1978;

(10) Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program Academic Year 1976-77 "End-of-Year Report," 1978; and

(11) Unpublished data sheet provided by the Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

[2/] The portion of educational costs that students need to pay for through loans and/or work.

Except for the computer data files, most of the data sources provided only summary data by selected institutional and/or student characteristics, and thus restricted the analysis in terms of the types of classifications and analytical techniques which could be used. In addition, inconsistent and out-of-range data, miscodings, and different categorizations used by different sources also complicated the analysis. Therefore, conclusions drawn from the analysis should be considered preliminary. It is suggested that readers should focus on the general trend of the development in student financial aid rather than on specific data such as participation rate or loan-work burden at a given point in time.

Analytical methods used in the analysis were tabulations and graphic presentations of time-series data. The analysis generally involved gross measures of the total population, and thus no tests of statistical significance were necessary.

C. An Overview of the Report

The remainder of this report is divided into seven chapters. These chapters present specific data pertinent to issues posed for the analysis. They are organized according to the nature of the issues, ranging from the direction and magnitude of the changes in funding levels to the ratio of work to loan dollar value. Although each section has its own focus and can be read independently, it is still recommended that the report be read sequentially.

2

THE DIRECTION AND MAGNITUDE OF CHANGES IN FUNDING LEVELS

What are the direction and magnitude of changes in funding levels? Does the pattern differ among types of programs? How have the total funds been distributed over the programs? Has the distribution pattern changed?

A. Summary

- Total appropriations and expenditures for student assistance have increased during the last few years; however, the magnitude of these changes varies from program to program. Prior to 1979, the Campus-Based programs exhibited only slight increases while BEOG evidenced dramatic growth. Since its inception in 1973, total expenditures for BEOG have increased about 45 times. In 1973, the total expenditures were about $49.9 million while in 1978 they were up to more than $2,241 million. The dramatic increase in BEOG was, in part, due to the increase in the eligible population (i.e., in 1974 BEOG was available only to freshmen; in 1975 freshmen and sophomores, in 1976 freshmen, sophomores, and juniors; as of 1977, BEOG was available to all eligible undergraduate students). This trend clearly indicates that BEOG has become an important investment of the Federal government in its mission to equalize educational opportunity.

- Since 1975, BEOG has had higher total expenditures and appropriations than the Campus-Based programs, and the differences are increasing. In 1975, for example, the total expenditures for BEOG were $1,000 million, about 322 million less than the total expenditures of all

Campus-Based programs, but in 1977 the total expenditures for BEOG increased to $2,048 million, about 1.5 times that of the total expenditures for all three Campus-Based programs combined.

- Although CWS received the largest appropriation in 1975, NDSL still ranked highest in total expenditures. This is a result of reprogrammed NDSL funds carried over from the previous fiscal year, loan repayments, teacher cancellation payments, and institutional matching funds which are added to the Federal appropriation.

- Among the five OE-sponsored programs, the percentage distribution of total expenditures has changed over the past few years, with BEOG having the largest share followed by NDSL, GSL, CWS, and SEOG.

B. Specific Data and Analysis Results

The funding levels for BEOG, SEOG, NDSL, and CWS are presented, respectively, in Tables 2.1 through 2.4 based on the information obtained from the OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid. The total appropriation for each program from 1973 to 1979 is further illustrated in Figure 2.2. It is clearly shown that BEOG has had the most rapid increase in funding among the programs examined. SEOG and CWS also exhibited upward trends but the changes were relatively mild.

The total Federal appropriations for NDSL, however, do not represent the actual funds available to students. Reprogrammed NDSL funds carried over from the previous fiscal year, loan repayments, teacher cancellation payments, and institutional matching funds are added to the Federal appropriation to determine the funds available, for a particular year, to students. Thus, the total expenditures are a better indication of total assistance given to students than the total appropriations. As shown in Figure 2.3, the total expenditures from FY 1973-1977 also reveal upward trends similar to those for appropriations.

Table 2.5 presents the percentage distribution of the total expenditures among the five OE-sponsored programs. In 1967, NDSL shared about 50 percent of the total OE expenditures for student

support, but in 1977, the NDSL's share has been reduced to about 20 percent. A similar decrease in percentage was also evidenced by other Campus-Based programs. This is due to the rapid increase in BEOG funding. As shown in the table, BEOG now represents over 50 percent of the total expenditures for student support under programs sponsored by OE.

TABLE 2.1: FUNDING HISTORY OF BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Year	Authorization	Budget Request	Appropriation	Total Expenditures
1973	$	$ 622,000	$ 122,100	$ 49,900
1974	$	$ 959,000	$ 475,000	$ 358,100
1975	$	$ 1,300,000	$ 660,000	$ 1,000,000
1976	$ Such sums as may be necessary	$ 1,050,000	$ 1,506,000	$ 1,931,000
1976	$	$ 355,000[1]	-	-
1977	$	$ 1,100,000	$ 1,692,200	$ 2,048,000[7]
1977	$	$ 1,903,900[2]	-	-
1977	$	$ 1,903,900[3]	-	-
1978	$	$ 1,844,000[4]	$ 2,160,000[6]	$ 2,241,000[8]
1978	$	$ 2,316,000[5]	-	-
1979	$	$ 3,167,000	$ 2,600,000	-

1/ Supplemental for 1976.
2/ Ford Supplemental Request.
3/ Carter Supplemental Request.
4/ Ford Original Request.
5/ Carter Original Request.
6/ Estimate.
7/ Estimate.
8/ Estimate.

Source: Renewal Evaluation Report, OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid, 1978.

TABLE 2.2: FUNDING HISTORY OF (SUPPLEMENTAL) EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Fiscal Year	Authorization[1]	Budget Request	Appropriation	Total Expenditures
1967	$ 70,000	$ N/A	$ 112,000[3]	$ 103,722
1968	$ 70,000	$ N/A	$ 140,600[4]	$ 136,608[5]
1969	$ 70,000	$ N/A	$ 124,600	$ 144,787[6]
1970	$ 125,000	$ N/A	$ 164,600	$ 164,600
1971	$ 170,000	$ N/A	$ 167,700	$ 177,337[7]
1972	$ 170,000	$ N/A	$ 220,300[8]	$ 210,300
1973	$ 200,000	$ 0	$ 210,300	$ 210,300
1974	$ 210,000[2]	$ 0	$ 210,300	$ 210,300
1975	$ 240,300[2]	$ 0	$ 240,300	$ 210,300
1976	$ 240,093[2]	$ 0 240,000[9]	$ 240,093	$ 240,093
1977	$ 250,093[2]	$ 0 240,000[9]	$ 240,093	$ 240,093
1978	$ 270,093	$ 270,000	$ 270,093	$ N/A
1979	$ 340,000	$ 270,000	$ 340,000	$ N/A

[1] Authorizations pertained only to "initial year" grants plus such sums as were necessary for Renewal Year Grants through 1972; (Renewal Year Grants become known as "continuing year" grants in 1973.)

[2] Authorization has been set at $200,000,000 for "initial year" grants plus such sums as are necessary to fund "continuing year" grants.

[3] This appropriation was reduced by $1.8 million by the President's Cost Reduction Order.

[4] This appropriation was reduced by $9 million by Cost Reduction Order.

[5] Of the estimated obligation of $136,608,000, $353,373 was transferred to NDSL, Title II, and $100,000,000 was carryover to FY 1969 funds.

[6] Includes appropriation plus carryover of $9,000,000 and $11,186,721 (footnotes 4 & 5) and $500,000 transfer to NDSL, Title II.

[7] Includes $10 million available from FY 1972; total of $177,337,214 awarded to date, with an additional $362,786 to be awarded by December 31, 1971.

[8] Of total, $10 million was for use in FY 1972 and $210,300,000 was for FY 1973.

[9] Designates Supplemental Budget Request by Carter Administration.

Source: Renewal Evaluation Report, OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid, 1978.

TABLE 2.3: FUNDING HISTORY OF NATIONAL DIRECT (DEFENSE) STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Year	Authorization	Budget Request	Appropriation	Federal Expenditures	Total Expenditures
1959	$ 47,500	$ 25,000	$ 31,000	$ 31,000	$ 31,000
1960	75,000	31,000 9,700	40,400	40,000	50,611
1961	82,500	44,000	58,426	58,426	123,079
1962	90,000	58,430 16,155[1/]	75,175	75,175	92,536
1963	90,000	91,300	91,389	91,389	110,118
1964	125,000	91,250 31,168[1/]	122,300	122,300	130,396
1965	163,300	136,400 10,417[1/]	146,700	146,700	183,171
1966	179,300	181,150	181,150	181,150	237,532
1967	190,000	34,187	192,000	192,000	256,121
1968	225,000	193,400	193,400	193,400	283,932
1969	210,000	193,400	193,400	193,400	306,076
1970	325,000	161,900	195,460	195,460	326,468
1971	375,000	176,925	243,000	243,000	411,767
1972	375,000	5,000	316,600[2/]	316,600	527,413
1973	400,000	269,400	292,270[3/]	292,270	589,477
1974	400,000	5,000	298,000	298,000	618,457
1975	400,000	6,440	329,440	329,440	674,847
1976	400,000	8,960	331,960	331,960	782,867
1977	480,000	11,920 800[1/]	310,500	310,500	832,867
1978	480,000	15,160	310,500	310,500	
1979	480,000	304,400	310,500	--	

[1/] These amounts were Supplemental Requests.

[2/] Actual FY 1972 appropriation was $316,600,000. However, 23.6 million was mandated to be used during FY 1973.

[3/] Of this amount, $269,400,000 was available for use in FY 1973 and $23,600,000 was mandated for FY 1974.

Source Data: Renewal Evaluation Report, OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid, 1978.

TABLE 2.4: FUNDING HISTORY OF COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Year	Authorization	Budget Request	Appropriation	Current[1] Obligations	Reprogrammed[1/2] Funds
1965[3]	[4]	[5]	$ 55,710	$ 54,865	-0-
1966[3]	$ 129,000	[5]	99,123	99,966	$ 27,127
1967[3]	165,000	$ 134,100	134,100	134,099	5,506
1968[3]	200,000	139,900	139,900	133,750[6]	15,935
1969[3]	225,000	145,500	139,900	143,434[6]	26,091
1970[3]	275,000	154,000	152,460	146,539	30,183
1971[7]	320,000	160,000	158,400	312,692	11,971
1972	330,000	(971,000)[8]	426,600	272,175	-0-
1973	360,000	(1,211,745)[9]	270,200	270,200	-0-
1974	390,000	250,000	270,200	270,200	-0-
1975	420,000	250,000	420,000	420,000	16,737
1976	420,000	250,000	390,000	390,000	-0-
1977	450,000	250,000	390,000	390,000	30,960
1978	570,000	250,000	435,000	435,000	45,390
1979	600,000	600,000	550,000		
1980	630,000				
1981	670,000				
1892	720,000				

[1] Total "expenditures" are replaced with two obligation figures: current obligations and reprogrammed funds.

[2] Reprogrammed funds are funds carried over from a previous fiscal year.

[3] Fiscal year funds were used for program operations in the respective calendar year.

[4] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized a total of $412,500,000 for three youth programs. College Work-Study was one of the three.

[5] No separate budget request for College Work-Study.

[6] FY 1969 obligations include $5.6 million not obligated during FY 1968 due to cost reduction program.

[7] Grant period converted form calendar to fiscal year with one year forward funding. An 18-month transitional period covered January 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972, with total funds available of $314.8 million (FY 1971 appropriation.)

[8] No separate amount for College Work-Study. Includes grants.

[9] Includes all student financial aid programs.

Source: Data provided by Bureau of Student Financial Aid/Division of Policy and Program Development/Campus and State Grants Branch.

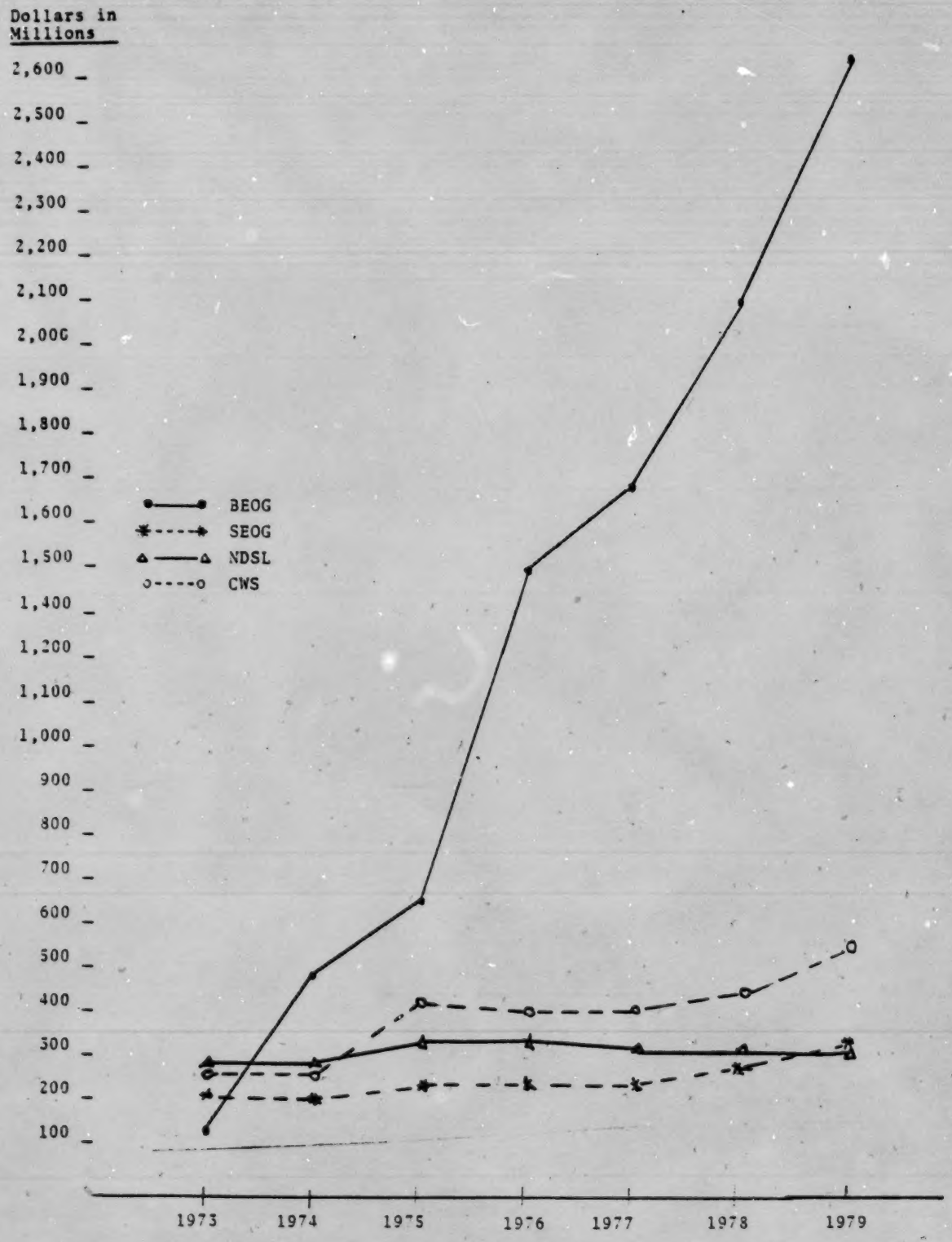

FIGURE 2.1: GENERAL TREND OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR EACH PROGRAM (FY 1973-FY 1978)

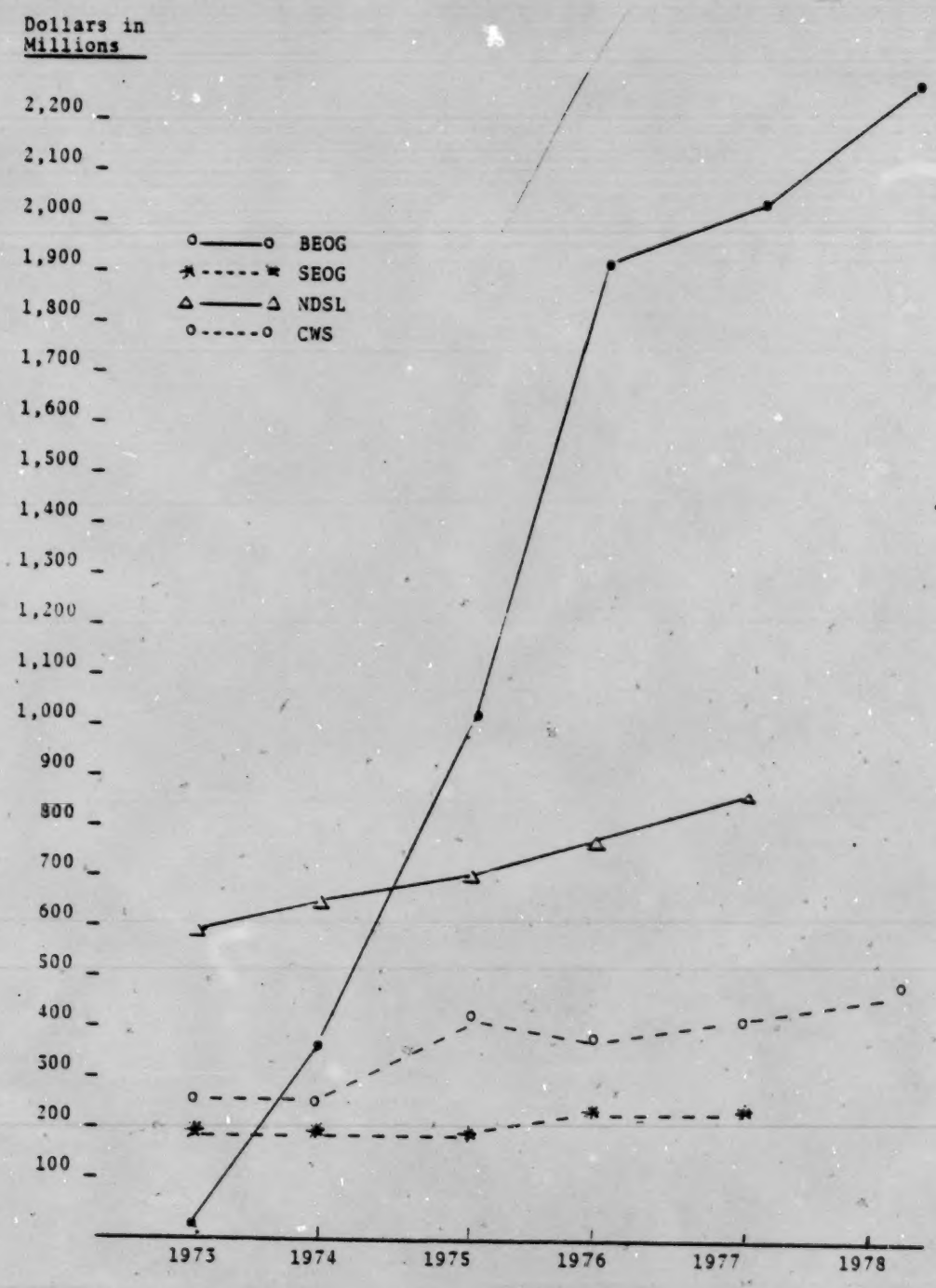

FIGURE 2.2: GENERAL TREND OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR EACH PROGRAM (FY 1973-FY 1978)

TABLE 2.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES AMONG THE OE-SPONSORED PROGRAMS

Year	Total		BEOG	SEOG	NDSL	GSL	CWS
	Amount in thousands	%	%	%	%	%	%
1967	$ 515,080	100	--	20.1	49.7	3.0	27.1
1968	610,160	100	--	22.4	46.5	6.5	24.5
1969	680,959	100	--	21.3	44.9	8.9	24.9
1970	786,177	100	--	20.9	41.5	15.1	22.5
1971	1,049,379	100	--	16.9	39.2	12.9	30.9
1972	1,238,596	100	--	17.0	42.6	18.5	22.0
1973	1,424,114	100	3.5	14.8	41.4	21.4	19.0
1974	1,879,638	100	19.1	11.2	32.9	22.5	14.4
1975	2,791,821	100	35.8	7.5	24.2	16.8	15.6
1976	3,912,587	100	49.4	6.1	20.0	14.5	10.0
1977	4,080,270	100	50.2	5.9	20.4	13.2	10.3

2.10

3

THE PATTERN OF FUND DISTRIBUTION TO INSTITUTIONS

What percent of allocations, under each program, has each type of institution received over the past years? Have the pattern and overall percent of funds received by each type of institution changed?

A. Summary

- Public four-year institutions continue to receive the largest allocation of funds under each financial aid program, while private two-year institutions and proprietary schools receive relatively small portions of funds. For example, in 1977 about 43 percent of BEOG, 39 percent of SEOG, 47 percent of NDSL, and 48 percent of CWS funds were distributed to students at public four-year institutions. In contrast, students at private two-year institutions obtained about 2 percent of BEOG, 3 percent of SEOG, 2 percent of NDSL, and 2 percent of CWS funds.

- In general, the distribution of funds by the type of institution remained consistent over the past few years. Some small shifts within this pattern of general stability are:

  .. The proportion of BEOG funds allocated to four-year institutions, particularly public institutions, has increased in the last two years. In part, this may reflect planned program policy which provides for increases in the pool of eligible students resulting from the phasing in of BEOG support for second, third, and fourth year students (i.e., in 1974 BEOG

was available only to freshmen; in 1975 freshmen and sophomores could apply; in 1976 freshmen, sophomores, and juniors were eligible; as of 1977, BEOG is available to all eligible undergraduate students). It should be kept in mind, however, that BEOG funds go to students and not institutions; and, therefore, this distribution reflects differences in student institutional choices. Furthermore, the amount of funds allocated to students is a function of institutional costs.

.. The proportion of SEOG funds for students from four-year institutions, particularly at public institutions, has decreased, while the proportion of funds for public two-year and proprietary institutions has increased. A primary factor for this change in funding levels appears to have been caused by the eligibility of proprietary schools to participate in the SEOG program for the first time in Fiscal Year 1974. Such institutions have a relatively high proportion of independent low income students who are eligible to receive grants under this program.

.. The proportion of NDSL funds distributed to students from proprietary schools has increased while the proportion of funds distributed to other types of institutions remained relatively stable. This may reflect the very rapid growth in the participation rate of proprietary institutions in the loan program from 1974 to 1978.

- While the enrollment in two-year institutions has shown a greater increase than that in four-year institutions, there is no evidence to show that financial aid funds available to two-year institutions have increased accordingly. This may be a function of differences in average cost between two-year and four-year institutions.

B. Specific Data and Analysis Results

Specific data regarding the fund distributions under BEOG, SEOG, NDSL, and CWS are presented, by type of institution, in Tables 3.1 to 3.4. It should be noted that the tables present 1978 data for BEOG only. These data are further summarized in Figures 3.1 to 3.4. As noted above, public four-year institutions have had the largest share of funds under each program, followed by private four-year, public two-year, and private two-year institutions.

While type/control distributions within each program remain fairly steady, institutions vary by type in the mix of BEOG/SEOG/NDSL/CWS assistance they obtain (see Table 3.6).

TABLE 3.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BEOG FUNDS AND RECIPIENTS BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FISCAL YEAR[1/]

Type of Institution		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78[2/]	
		Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds
Public	Total	65.01	66.06	68.07	66.77	69.47	65.03	70.52	66.21	68.96	66.84
	4-Year	40.50	41.17	40.89	40.11	37.99	38.98	41.11	42.84	40.51	45.25
	2-Year	23.73	24.13	26.77	26.26	30.97	25.71	28.97	23.07	28.19	21.44
	Other	.78	.76	.42	.41	.50	.35	.45	.30	.26	.15
Private	Total	25.81	26.22	23.27	24.44	20.14	24.85	19.65	24.58	21.36	25.34
	4-Year	21.86	22.22	20.20	21.22	17.29	21.86	17.48	22.06	19.06	23.01
	2-Year	3.51	3.55	3.01	3.17	2.77	2.91	2.09	2.43	2 22	2.26
	Other	.44	.32	.06	.06	.08	.07	.09	.09	.09	.07
Proprietary	Total	7.80	7.03	8.52	8.66	9.36	9.02	8.67	8.10	9.59	7.73
	4-Year	.30	.26	.30	.31	.40	.38	.41	.40	.60	.48
	2-Year	3.09	2.79	2.56	2.60	3.23	3.26	2.94	2.88	2.95	2.54
	Other	4.42	3.98	5.66	5.75	5.73	5.39	5.31	4.82	6.14	4.70
Other		1.37	.69	.13	.12	1.04[3/]	1.10[3/]	1.16	1.11[3/]	.09	.09[4/]
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total		185,249	$49,873,951	573,403	$356,536,667	1,228,034	$936,543,134	1,945,454	$1,473,814,387	1,854,104	$1,690,680,085

[1/] In 1974 BEOG was available only to freshmen; in 1975 freshmen and sophomores; in 1976 freshmen, sophomores, and juniors were eligible; as of 1977, BEOG is available to all eligible undergraduate students.

[2/] Expenditure and recipient data as of 10/31/77

[3/] Including alternate disbursement

[4/] Alternate disbursement only

Sources: Data provided by OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid

TABLE 3.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SEOG FUNDS AND RECIPIENTS BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FISCAL YEAR[1/]

Type of Institution		1971-72[2/]		1972-73[2/]		1973-74[2/]		1974-75[3/]		1975-76[3/]		1976-77[3/]	
		Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds
Public	Total	69.2	62.1	69.0	63.0	70.0	62.4	61.0	60.1	60.7	62.9	58.8	57.8
	4-Year	49.5	49.8	50.3	50.0	48.3	46.4	43.6	46.1	43.4	38.6	39.0	39.7
	2-Year	19.2	11.9	18.0	12.5	20.5	15.1	16.3	13.1	15.8	23.3	18.1	17.0
	Other	.5	.4	.7	.5	1.2	.9	1.1	.9	.9	1.5	1.7	1.1
Private	Total	30.8	37.9	31.0	37.0	26.8	34.0	29.1	34.9	30.4	31.9	31.6	35.7
	4-Year	28.1	35.7	28.3	34.7	24.0	31.1	26.2	32.3	27.5	29.9	28.5	32.9
	2-Year	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	3.1	2.8
	Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proprietary	Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	3.6	9.9	5.1	8.9	5.2	9.7	6.8
	4-Year							.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1
	2-Year							9.8	5.0	8.9	5.2	9.6	6.7
	Other							--	--	--	--	--	--
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total		320,369	$167,323,318	331,000	$189,000,000	395,000	$200,000,000	384,992	$195,880,000	449,232	$275,745,894	504,861	$304,215,577

[1/] Proprietary institutions were not eligible for SEOG funds through FY 1973.

[2/] Data provided by OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

[3/] Data obtained from the Fiscal Operation Report Files.

TABLE 3.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NDSL FUNDS AND RECIPIENTS BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FISCAL YEAR

Type of Institution		1971-72[1]		1972-73[1]		1973-74[1]		1974-75[2]		1975-76[2]		1976-77[2]	
		Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds
Public	Total	59.2	54.8	59.9	54.7	58.6	54.7	56.9	53.0	57.8	52.9	52.3	52.9
	4-Year	51.9	49.8	51.6	49.2	49.3	48.6	48.4	47.3	49.2	47.0	45.3	47.5
	2-Year	7.2	4.9	8.1	5.4	9.1	6.0	8.3	5.5	8.0	5.5	6.8	5.2
	Other	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.5	.3	.2	.2
Private	Total	40.0	44.2	39.3	43.7	38.8	41.7	36.2	41.1	36.6	40.7	32.5	39.5
	4-Year	38.3	42.7	37.4	42.0	36.8	39.9	34.3	39.4	34.6	39.1	30.8	37.9
	2-Year	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6
	Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proprietary	Total	.8	1.0	.8	1.6	2.6	3.6	6.9	5.9	5.7	6.5	15.1	7.6
	4-Year							.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
	2-Year							6.9	5.8	5.7	6.5	15.1	7.6
	Other							--	--	--	--	--	--
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total		645,696	$398,151,000	655,000	$433,000,000	680,000	$440,000,000	703,317	$479,210,038	764,591	$559,485,182	804,126	$533,106,533

[1] Data provided by OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

[2] Data obtained from the Fiscal Operation Report Files.

TABLE 3.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CWS FUNDS AND RECIPIENTS BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FISCAL YEAR

Type of Institution		1971-72[1]		1972-73[1]		1973-74[1]		1974-75[2]		1975-76[2]		1976-77[2]	
		Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds	Recipients	Funds
Public	Total	68.5	68.0	68.0	68.5	67.4	67.3	67.1	67.6	66.0	66.6	67.6	66.2
	4-Year	48.3	49.6	48.1	49.5	46.9	47.0	46.9	48.5	45.3	48.2	40.4	47.6
	2-Year	18.7	17.2	18.0	17.5	18.3	18.4	18.0	17.2	18.3	16.4	25.2	16.7
	Other	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9
Private	Total	30.6	31.1	31.2	30.5	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.2	32.5	32.1	31.3	32.7
	4-Year	28.0	28.3	28.6	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.7	28.1	29.6	29.7	28.7	30.4
	2-Year	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.3
	Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proprietary	Total	.9	.9	.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2
	4-Year							.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	2-Year							1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
	Other							--	--	--	--	--	--
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total		496,257	$259,910,753	556,000	$296,000,000	570,000	$295,000,000	541,951	$308,339,220	696,661	$436,110,598	774,987	$451,728,149

[1] Data provided by OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

[2] Data obtained from the Fiscal Operation Report Files.

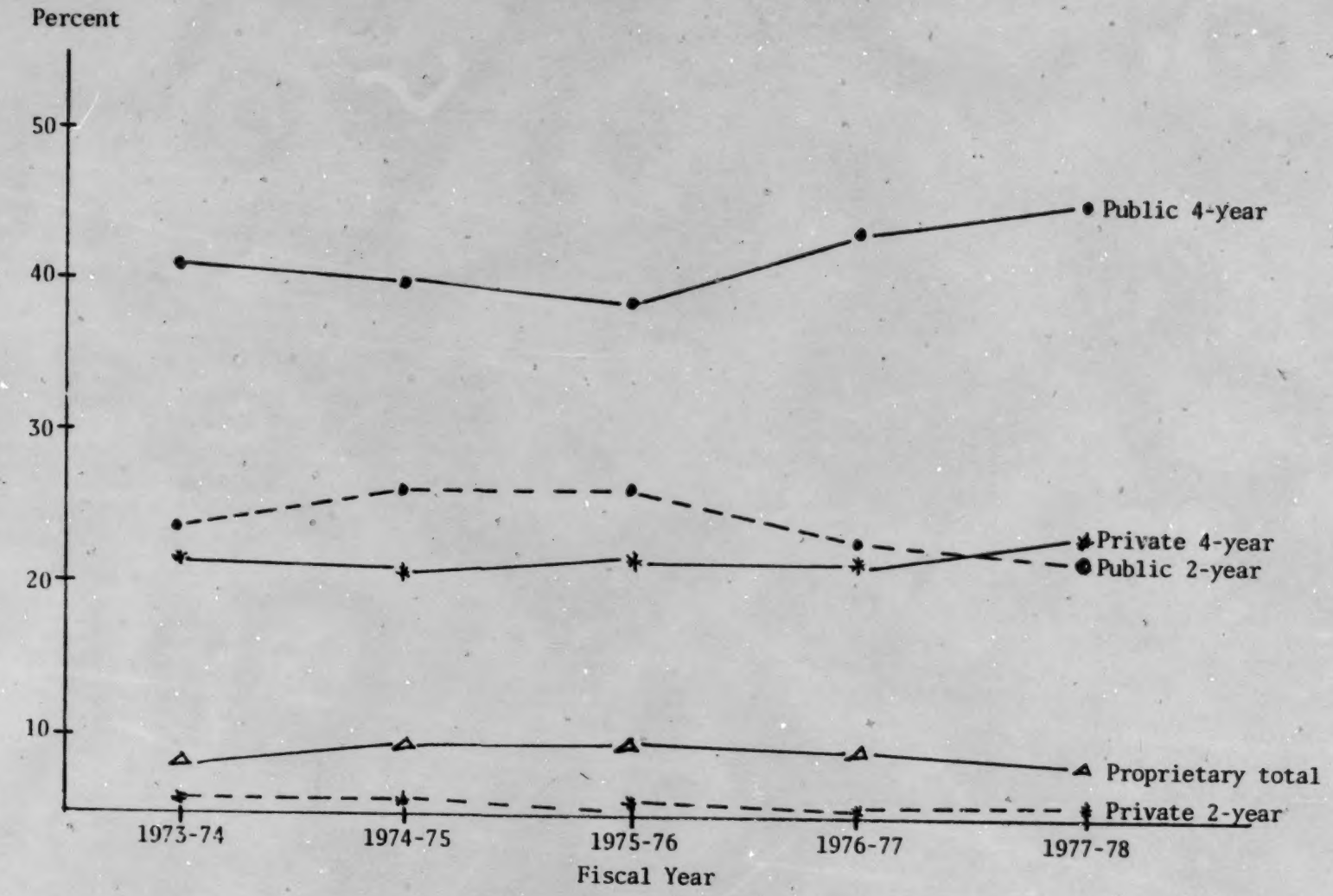

FIGURE 3.1: PATTERNS OF BEOG FUNDS DISTRIBUTION BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND YEAR

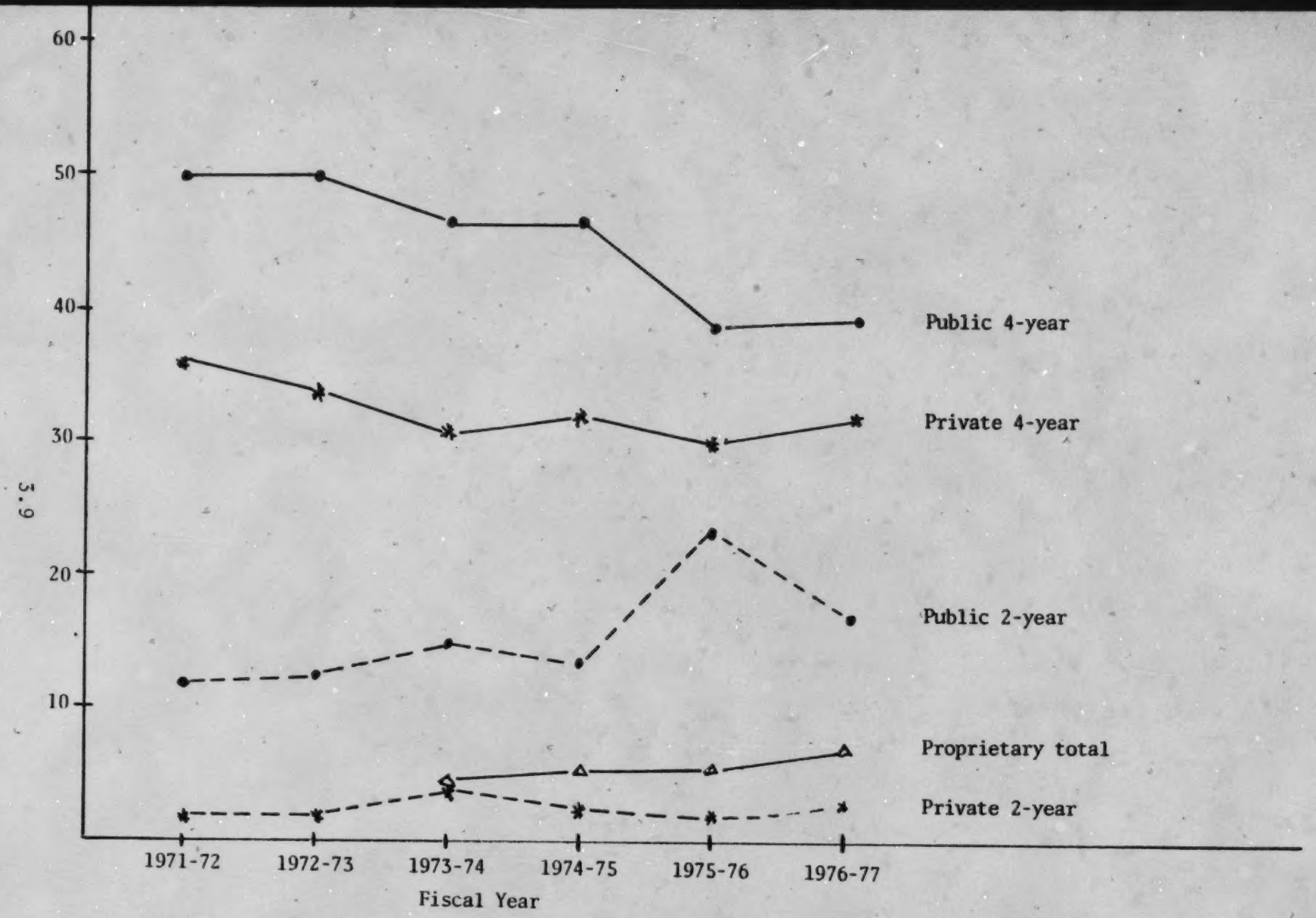

FIGURE 3.2: PATTERNS OF SEOG FUNDS DISTRIBUTION BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND YEAR

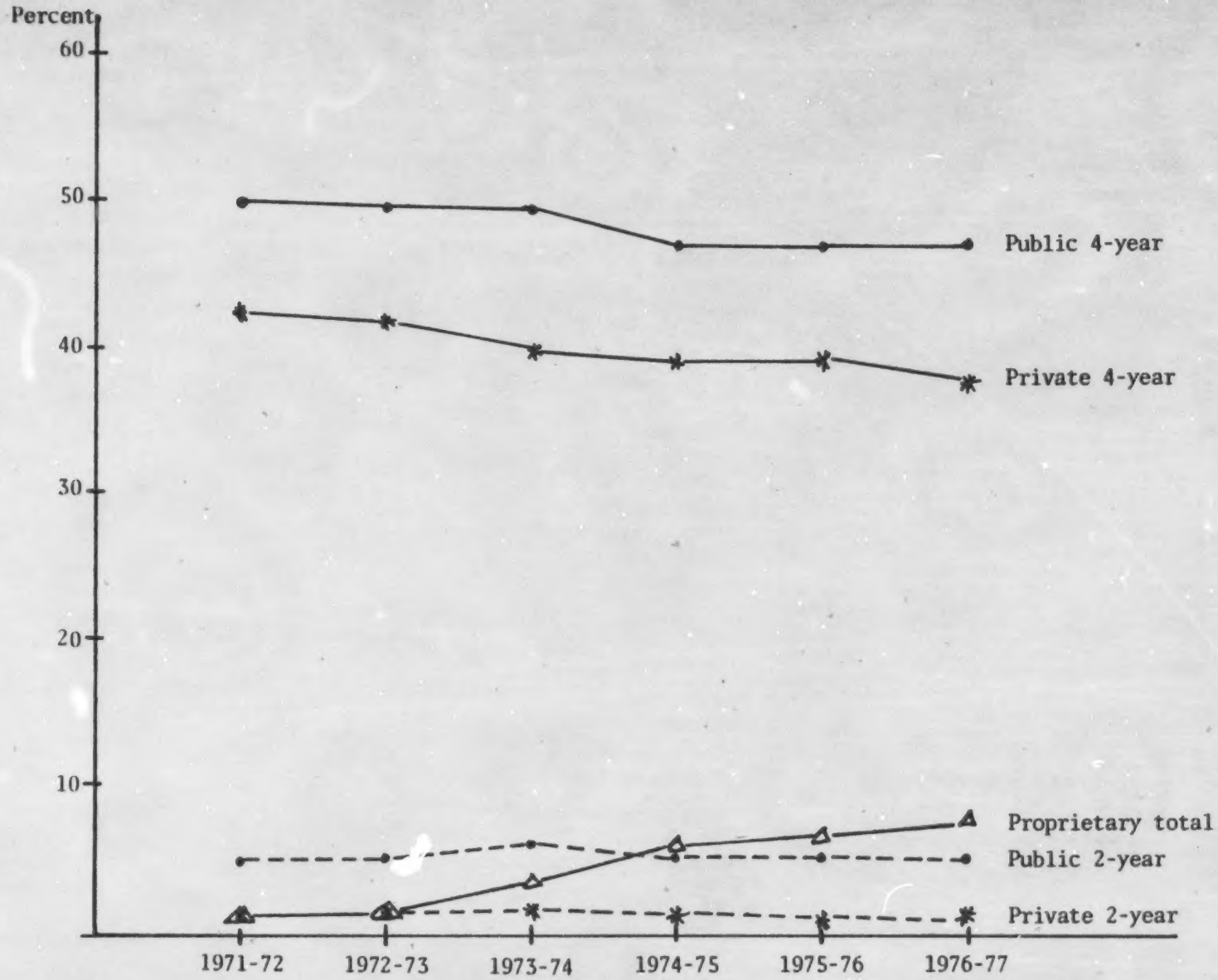

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FIGURE 3.3: PATTERNS OF NDSL FUNDS DISTRIBUTION BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND YEAR

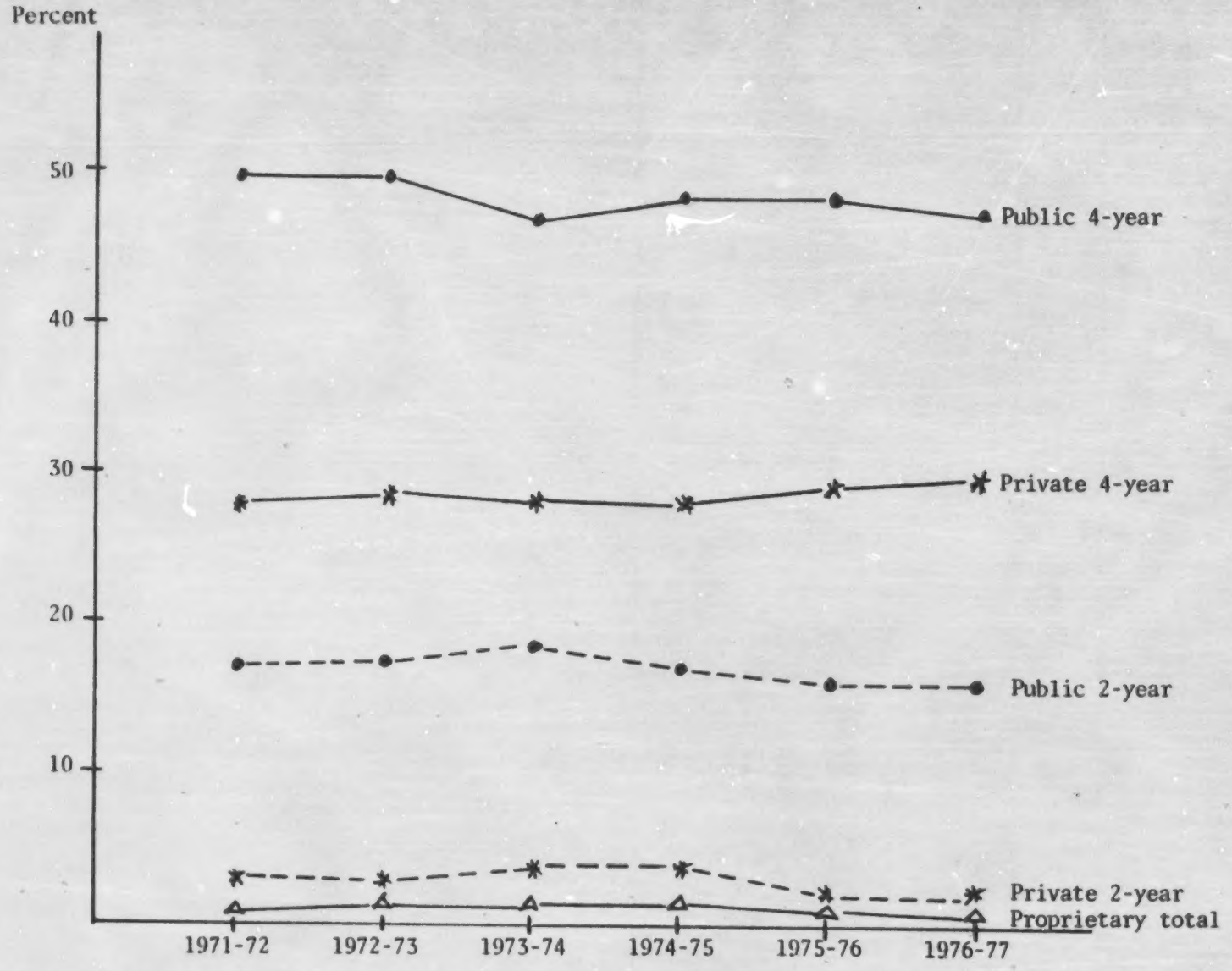

FIGURE 3.4: PATTERNS OF CWS FUNDS DISTRIBUTION BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND YEAR

TABLE 3.5: TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY THE TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION

Type and control of institution	Fall of year				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	(In thousands)				
All institutions	9,215	9,602	10,224	11,105	11,012
4-year institutions	6,459	6,592	6,820	7,215	7,129
Universities	2,621	2,630	2,702	2,838	2,780
Other 4-year institutions	3,838	3,962	4,117	4,376	4,349
2-year institutions	2,756	3,010	3,404	3,970	3,883
Public institutions	7,071	7,420	7,988	8,835	8,653
4-year institutions	4,430	4,530	4,703	4,998	4,802
Universities	1,941	1,951	2,007	2,124	2,080
Other 4-year institutions	2,489	2,579	2,696	2,874	2,822
2-year institutions	2,641	2,890	3,285	3,836	3,752
Private institutions	2,144	2,183	2,235	2,250	2,359
4-year institutions	2,029	2,062	2,117	2,217	2,227
Universities	680	679	696	714	700
Other 4-year institutions	1,349	1,383	1,421	1,503	1,527
2-year institutions	115	120	119	134	132

Note: Adapted from Condition of Education, 1978, p. 114.

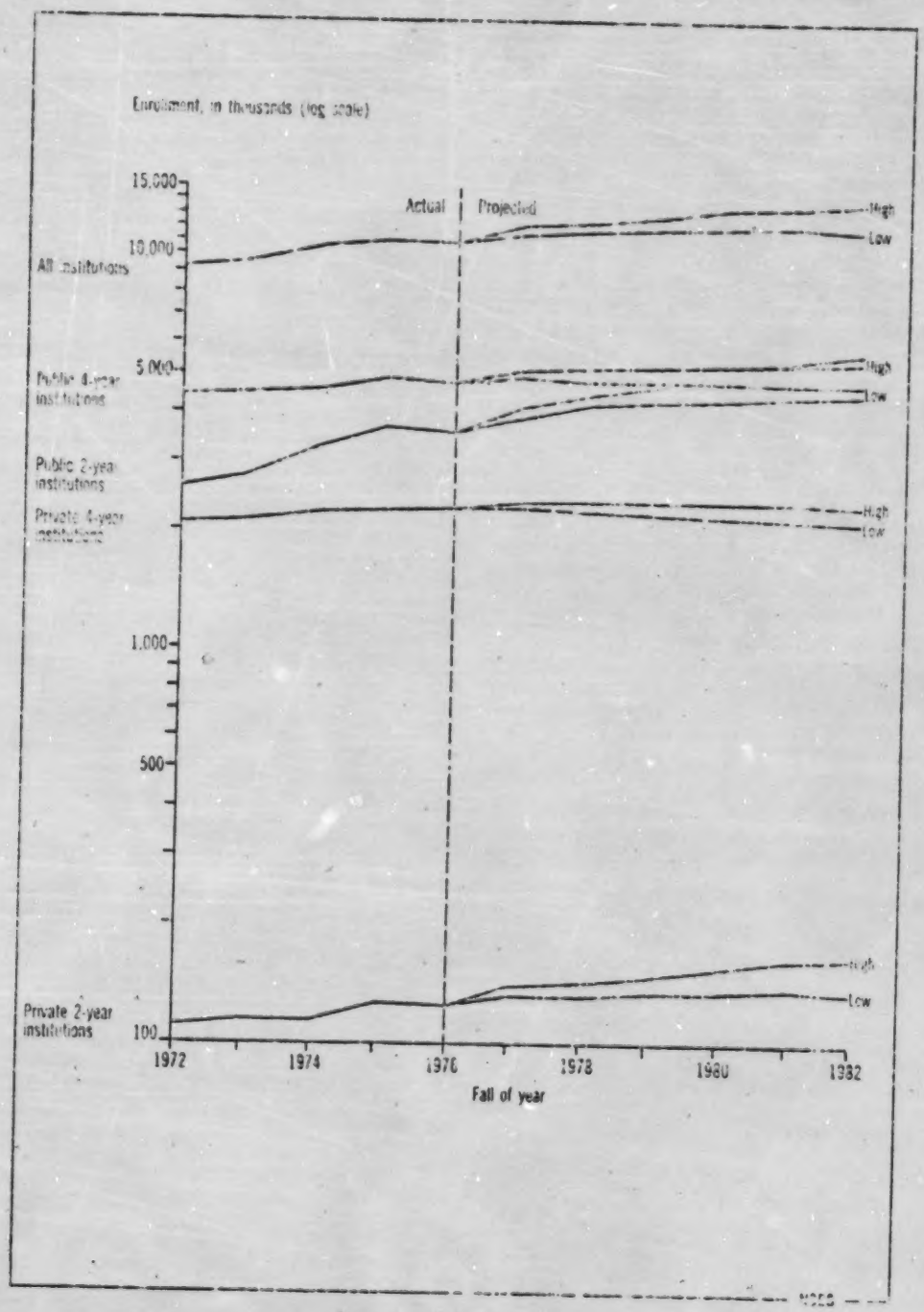

FIGURE 3.5: ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(Adopted from Condition of Education, 1978, p. 115)

TABLE 3.6: Utilization of Different Forms of Federal Student Financial Aid, by Type of Institution for 1976-77

Type of Aid	Public		Private		Proprietary
	Four Year	Two Year	Four Year	Two Year	
BEOG	52%	69%	43%	57%	64%
SEOG	10	10	13	13	11
CWS	18	15	18	16	3
NDSL	21	6	26	13	22
Total:	100%[a]	100%	100%	100%[a]	100%

a. Totals do not add to 100% due to rounding.

4

THE PATTERN OF FUND DISTRIBUTION TO STUDENTS

Has the pattern of fund distribution changed over the past years under each program by the type of students in each type of institution?

A. Summary

- The average award per recipient under each program has increased over the past several years. The increase was most substantial for BEOG where the average award has tripled since 1974 due, in large part, to the rising maximum award level.
- The upward trend in average award under each program generally held for students in the public and private (non-profit) institutions. The average award for students in proprietary schools fluctuated quite substantially from year to year, without a clear systematic trend.
- NDSL recipients in private institutions, both four-year and two-year, received on the average about $150-$200 more than recipients in public institutions. This difference was observed consistently over the years for each type of student by dependency status and parental income level. Again, those institutions generally have higher educational costs than public institutions which might account for these differences.
- The NDSL recipients from proprietary two-year schools, in general, had a higher average award than recipients from other types of institutions for 1975 and 1976. Reasons for the sudden decrease of NDSL award for recipients from proprietary two-year institutions in 1977 will be examined in Stage II.

- Asian Americans and Whites in public and private institutions tend to have higher NDSL and CWS average award per recipient than students of other racial/ethnic backgrounds. Reasons for this phenomenon will, also, be investigated in Stage II.

B. Specific Data and Analysis Results

The average award per recipient by program and year is presented in Table 4.1. The data show that the average award has steadily increased, as one would expect. Since 1974 the upward trend for Campus-Based programs has levelled off; however, it is still increasing for BEOG. This observation is consistent with the pattern of funding levels as discussed in Chapter 2.

The average awards by student racial/ethnic background and institution type for each program from 1975 to 1977 are presented in Table 4.2. Although no consistent pattern was observed among recipients of different racial/ethnic backgrounds in proprietary schools, a rather clear pattern appeared among recipients in public and private institutions; that is, Asian Americans tended to have a higher average award per recipient under NDSL, CWS, and BEOG than other ethnic members. Whites also appeared to have a higher average award under NDSL and CWS.

Tables 4.3 to 4.6 present the average award per recipient under NDSL, SEOG, and CWS by student dependency status and parental income level within each type of institution over the past three years. Although the temporal trend was not clear, the differences in the NDSL and SEOG average award between students in public institutions and students in private institutions were consistent and evident. For example, the average NDSL award to students in private four-year institutions was over $100 more than to students in public four-year institutions. The differences were rather consistent across years and among students of different parental income levels.

Table 4.7 presents the percentage distribution of funds and recipients under each Campus-Based program by student race and institution type for 1975, 1976, and 1977. Over 60 percent of the funds were distributed to white students. However, comparing this figure with the proportion of student enrollment, financial aid appeared to be more accessible to blacks and Hispanics than to whites, probably due to the lower income of these groups.

A similar table was constructed by student dependency status and family income levels (see Table 4.8). Results generally confirmed the expectation that all forms of financial aid were more accessible to students from families of lower incomes. This finding meets the intent of the need based nature of these programs.

The distribution of funds between men and women students is presented in Table 4.9. Results clearly show that proportionally more women than men received financial aid. Reasons for this difference are unknown. The present study will investigate various explanations for this finding.

TABLE 4.1: AVERAGE AWARD PER RECIPIENT BY PROGRAM AND YEAR

Program	Year									
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
BEOG[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	$269	$621	$762	$790
SEOG[2]										
Initial year	$405	$422	$540	$478	$522	$507	$670	$670	$500	$793[3]
Continue year	422	463	547	556	560	610	--	670	550	382[3]
NDSL[2]	521	540	532	570	616	635	650	690	690	685[3]
CWS[2]	410	450	470	640	--	500	520	520	520	619[3]

[1] Adapted from Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program Academic Year 1976-77 "End-of-Year Report", Bureau of Student Financial Aid, 1978.

[2] Adapted from Factbook by OE/Bureau of Postsecondary Education, 1978.

[3] Based on data in 1976-77 FISCOP file.

TABLE 4.2: AVERAGE AWARD PER RECIPIENT UNDER EACH CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAM BY STUDENT RACE/ETHNICITY, INSTITUTION LEVEL AND CONTROL[1/]

		NDSL			CWS			SEOG		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
4-Yr. Public	Black	$ 631	$ 635	$ 640	$ 576	$ 625	$ 644	$ 552	$ 543	$ 524
	American Indian	626	617	647	528	579	612	559	586	588
	Asian American	680	726	713	718	798	821	592	617	575
	Hispanic	639	709	549	614	698	680	492	519	529
	White	685	533	729	592	660	700	542	463	528
2-Yr. Public	Black	414	456	455	546	315	593	424	413	378
	American Indian	428	494	481	456	491	556	396	476	439
	Asian American	461	515	485	625	539	671	421	438	402
	Hispanic	439	481	540	559	601	641	381	425	407
	White	481	529	533	533	582	411	410	435	417
4-Yr. Private	Black	740	757	737	637	694	696	652	642	585
	American Indian	714	271	782	510	281	541	634	199	622
	Asian American	844	914	927	669	670	744	730	742	358
	Hispanic	611	745	742	532	678	675	425	622	558
	White	799	833	843	530	623	628	636	611	591
2-Yr. Private	Black	558	525	499	663	625	612	457	425	434
	American Indian	457	480	503	406	365	418	458	559	430
	Asian American	708	616	621	738	503	582	613	385	476
	Hispanic	446	458	392	595	518	473	429	413	406
	White	668	661	680	471	474	520	458	450	442
4-Yr. Proprietary	Black	575	761	556	896	848	980	446	550	412
	American Indian	--	800	--	--	--	--	--	400	500
	Asian American	700	443	500	--	--	--	567	500	371
	Hispanic	524	713	523	--	824	--	435	525	468
	White	544	679	468	687	--	790	330	371	412
2-Yr. Proprietary	Black	917	761	707	578	545	569	441	379	329
	American Indian	--	843	797	474	485	736	290	462	410
	Asian American	--	262	--	384	503	696	554	272	182
	Hispanic	911	796	702	621	540	558	466	424	350
	White	435	--	832	528	564	297	410	269	388
TOTAL		700	736	685	570	588	619	530	490	500

[1/] Dashes appear where numbers in cell were small or gave misleading figures.

TABLE 4.3: AVERAGE AWARD PER RECIPIENT UNDER THE NDSL PROGRAM BY STUDENT TYPE, INSTITUTION TYPE, AND YEAR

	4-Year									2-Year								
	Public			Private			Proprietary			Public			Private			Proprietary		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Undergraduate Dependent Students By Income Level																		
$0-2,999	$ 591	$ 578	$ 596	$ 709	$ 777	$ 699	$ 541	$ 567	$ 464	$408	$451	$424	$550	$555	$498	$931	$731	$269
$3,000-5,999	580	573	544	706	713	686	550	417	350	401	426	425	531	567	522	178	746	227
$6,000-7,499	585	587	568	727	734	706	523	600	400	428	446	429	595	558	524	956	775	193
$7,500-8,999	582	595	572	734	748	734	525	500	425	423	440	454	611	593	604	927	1,258	169
$9,000-11,999	589	618	584	734	764	759	514	525	403	431	462	473	653	627	657	956	866	186
$12,000	566	624	618	715	866	783	515	526	339	461	490	519	696	701	694	1,005	979	338
Undergraduate Independent Students	738	774	740	802	809	828	590	845	626	484	543	530	645	561	554	852	813	558
Graduate Students	1,138	1,188	1,312	1,372	1,327	1,353	--	1,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	591	700	696	783	826	815	549	694	454	454	503	502	616	630	603	589	843	334

Source: Fiscal Operation Report Files

TABLE 4.4: AVERAGE AWARD PER RECIPIENT UNDER THE CWS PROGRAM BY STUDENT TYPE, INSTITUTION TYPE, AND YEAR

	4-Year									2-Year								
	Public			Private			Proprietary			Public			Private			Proprietary		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Undergraduate Dependent Students By Income Level																		
$0-2,999	$ 543	$ 589	$ 596	$ 579	$ 623	$ 624	$ 892	$ 875	$1,600	$ 515	$ 527	$ 200	$ 853	$ 495	$ 536	$ 858	$ 570	$ 585
$3,000-5,999	558	592	605	566	634	576	588	1,309	767	559	566	469	503	492	487	516	551	571
$6,000-7,499	569	603	613	546	615	592	573	1,120	630	547	546	423	503	514	480	512	544	814
$7,500-8,999	561	614	627	526	613	532	798	1,040	326	542	580	346	485	486	519	539	575	585
$9,000-11,999	546	613	626	516	586	555	436	724	1,833	542	581	394	476	486	499	575	563	624
$12,000 & above	507	589	618	481	560	546	531	553	1,114	504	576	276	461	455	482	551	562	604
Undergraduate Independent Students	666	800	795	633	722	740	1,214	829	889	569	562	580	774	696	700	575	568	230
Graduate Students	802	1,221	994	892	954	1,165	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	589	666	687	557	627	616	724	764	974	546	562	386	586	517	534	556	563	604

Source: Fiscal Operation Report Files

TABLE 4.5: AVERAGE AWARD PER RECIPIENT UNDER THE SEOG PROGRAM BY STUDENT TYPE, INSTITUTION TYPE, AND YEAR (Initial Year)

	4-Year									2-Year								
	Public			Private			Proprietary			Public			Private			Proprietary		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Undergraduate Dependent Students by Income Level																		
$0-2,999	$ 457	$ 443	$ 405	$ 560	$ 536	$ 487	$ 384	$ 300	$ 319	$ 387	$ 357	$ 341	$ 423	$ 393	$ 385	$ 450	$ 220	$ 349
$3,000-5,999	459	444	433	584	560	509	275	400	242	360	363	343	422	396	377	430	410	328
$6,000-7,499	488	448	444	595	551	503	273	∅	200	350	360	333	413	414	369	432	220	343
$7,500-8,999	480	460	449	580	575	552	229	400	293	351	378	350	408	417	386	442	429	361
$9,000-11,999	453	476	463	579	575	553	274	267	289	343	376	358	398	422	406	456	236	361
$12,000 & above	449	488	481	542	551	530	273	275	315	350	383	373	401	401	404	454	444	386
Undergraduate Independent Students	563	555	556	549	565	528	314	466	363	423	453	422	435	370	438	487	435	366
Graduate Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	486	485	482	858	558	525	290	373	315	387	406	386	418	397	411	465	354	345

Source: Fiscal Operation Report files

TABLE 4.6: AVERAGE AWARD PER RECIPIENT UNDER THE SEOG PROGRAM BY STUDENT TYPE, INSTITUTION TYPE, AND YEAR (Continuing Students)

	4-Year									2-Year								
	Public			Private			Proprietary			Public			Private			Proprietary		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Undergraduate Dependent Students by Income Level																		
$0-2,999	$ 558	$ 570	$ 534	$ 641	$ 669	$ 139	$ 510	$ 567	$1,000	$ 424	$ 422	$ 462	$ 495	$ 401	$ 545	$ 545	$ 487	$ 397
$3,000-5,999	575	569	537	691	701	171	483	733	575	420	417	403	490	506	474	505	496	460
$6,000-7,499	583	586	524	703	701	298	500	643	621	390	441	419	500	489	451	567	491	464
$7,500-8,999	499	592	575	680	704	265	567	633	650	415	437	416	530	548	500	529	500	518
$9,000-11,999	566	599	560	683	729	408	462	544	604	407	443	442	502	570	548	493	524	485
$12,000 & above	534	620	580	656	712	673	400	557	549	421	458	450	479	433	570	450	501	527
Undergraduate Independent Students	685	720	661	703	709	172	518	605	674	518	540	533	477	525	447	539	492	438
Graduate Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	590	624	585	681	703	258	503	595	623	457	485	483	488	528	486	523	498	444

Source: Fiscal Operation Report files

TABLE 4.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND RECIPIENTS UNDER EACH CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAM BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND STUDENT RACE/ETHNICITY: 1975-1977

		Enrollment in 1976	SEOG 1975-76 Recipients	SEOG 1975-76 Funds	SEOG 1976-77 Recipients	SEOG 1976-77 Funds	SEOG 1977-78 Recipients	SEOG 1977-78 Funds	CWS 1975-76 Recipients	CWS 1975-76 Funds	CWS 1976-77 Recipients	CWS 1976-77 Funds	CWS 1977-78 Recipients	CWS 1977-78 Funds	NDSL 1975-76 Recipients	NDSL 1975-76 Funds	NDSL 1976-77 Recipients	NDSL 1976-77 Funds	NDSL 1977-78 Recipients	NDSL 1977-78 Funds
Public																						
4-Year	Total	50.86	47.90	47.32	54.45	46.73	49.26	47.60	46.12	48.49	43.42	47.20	42.80	46.67	44.72	45.72	44.98	44.79	41.13	43.46
	Black	6.49	11.75	10.99	9.89	9.60	10.23	9.12	12.24	12.55	10.98	11.38	10.96	11.45	15.96	16.67	13.19	14.30	12.91	13.52
	American Indian	.30	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.58	0.61	0.58	0.68	0.57	0.67
	Asian American	.95	0.55	0.56	0.70	0.77	0.87	0.86	0.52	0.66	0.66	0.86	0.76	1.02	0.60	0.68	0.73	0.90	0.95	1.00
	Hispanic	1.76	2.75	2.61	2.33	2.53	3.12	2.30	3.71	4.06	3.20	3.71	3.16	3.49	4.79	4.45	4.26	4.64	3.86	4.00
	White	43.30	28.84	29.42	41.17	33.49	34.42	34.84	25.73	27.17	28.35	30.90	27.67	31.47	20.23	20.73	26.22	24.30	22.84	24.00
	Other	-	3.51	3.36	-	-	-	-	3.56	3.71	-	-	-	-	2.54	2.38	-	-	-	-
Public																				
2-Year	Total	23.25	8.44	5.75	7.48	5.76	7.43	5.28	20.02	19.03	23.58	18.67	24.21	18.76	18.91	14.03	16.37	14.08	17.74	14.20
	Black	5.08	2.84	1.75	2.24	1.56	2.14	1.36	5.55	5.39	5.43	4.93	5.24	5.05	6.32	00.06	5.30	4.46	5.91	4.47
	American Indian	.25	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.30	0.13	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.26
	Asian American	.50	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.24	0.44	0.40	0.61	0.66	0.24	0.19	0.57	0.33	0.67	0.54
	Hispanic	1.52	0.57	0.38	0.48	0.35	0.50	0.38	2.01	2.01	2.83	2.03	3.04	2.12	1.08	1.36	1.60	1.37	1.81	1.48
	White	17.90	4.49	3.31	4.55	3.68	4.50	3.34	11.10	10.56	11.30	11.16	16.14	10.77	8.63	6.69	8.70	7.61	9.03	7.53
	Other	-	0.38	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.84	0.51	-	-	-	-
Private																				
4-Year	Total	24.22	35.15	38.51	31.05	38.44	33.33	37.97	29.70	28.45	29.06	30.41	28.01	30.25	28.24	32.70	26.41	32.23	28.45	32.91
	Black	2.08	7.08	7.78	5.09	6.00	6.09	6.24	7.07	6.02	6.27	7.22	6.10	6.99	9.83	12.11	8.22	10.60	8.19	9.57
	American Indian	.08	0.08	0.09	0.22	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.16
	Asian American	.33	0.37	0.47	0.40	0.56	0.57	0.73	0.25	0.30	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.54	0.32	0.44	0.40	0.06	1.00	0.72
	Hispanic	.78	2.18	1.98	1.66	1.88	2.02	2.00	1.59	1.51	1.30	1.55	1.53	1.60	3.13	2.51	1.96	2.45	2.30	2.57
	White	20.95	23.16	27.47	22.08	29.11	24.56	28.82	18.30	17.30	20.91	21.16	20.58	20.99	13.43	16.16	15.43	18.95	16.85	19.89
	Other	-	3.26	1.72	-	-	-	-	2.43	1.26	-	-	-	-	1.39	1.39	-	-	-	-
2-Year	Total	1.73	1.91	1.78	1.78	1.67	1.85	1.57	3.00	2.89	2.82	2.44	2.72	2.30	3.02	2.00	2.77	2.47	3.13	2.75
	Black	.35	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.42	0.51	0.36	0.87	1.03	0.71	0.74	0.68	0.68	1.17	1.01	0.94	0.88	1.07	0.93
	American Indian	.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05
	Asian American	.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	Hispanic	.27	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.09	0.22	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.12
	White	1.10	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.19	1.13	1.78	1.58	1.83	1.45	1.75	1.48	1.30	1.30	1.62	1.47	1.83	1.62
	Other	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.07	-	-	-	-
Proprietary																				
4-Year	Total	-	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.09
	Black	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.01
	American Indian	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Asian American	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Hispanic	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	White	-	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.06
	Other	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
2-Year	Total	-	6.54	5.71	5.32	7.51	8.30	7.56	1.27	1.26	1.12	1.57	1.17	1.01	0.00	4.95	9.56	5.99	9.56	6.65
	Black	-	1.68	2.29	2.05	2.38	2.82	2.78	0.54	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.05	0.41	2.36	1.92	2.81	2.15	3.65	2.40
	American Indian	-	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04
	Asian American	-	2.04	0.07	0.34	0.14	1.49	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.26	0.15	0.60	0.25	
	Hispanic	-	0.38	0.51	0.38	0.46	0.65	0.63	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.51	0.45	0.55	0.47	0.91	0.64
	White	-	4.04	2.62	2.53	4.50	5.40	3.94	0.61	0.57	0.55	0.85	0.99	0.48	3.05	2.36	5.90	3.19	4.27	3.32
	Other	-	0.15	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.14	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/Data on the enrollment in proprietary institutions were not available.

2/Financial aid data were obtained from the Fiscal Operation Report files.

3/Detailed percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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TABLE 4.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND RECIPIENTS UNDER EACH CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAM BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND STUDENT STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME: 1975-1977

Type of Institution by Type of Student	NDSL						SEOG (Initial Students)					
	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund
PUBLIC 4-YEAR												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	4.72	4.10	3.81	3.01	3.13	2.81	6.20	5.99	4.61	4.38	4.53	4.07
$3,000-5,999	6.17	5.25	4.78	3.74	3.80	3.12	8.53	8.27	6.05	5.77	5.24	5.04
$6,000-7,499	3.69	3.16	2.90	2.33	2.34	2.00	4.57	4.57	3.60	3.47	3.04	2.99
$7,500-8,999	3.58	3.05	2.96	2.41	2.37	2.04	3.75	3.81	3.26	3.22	2.80	2.79
$9,000-11,999	6.22	5.38	5.63	4.70	4.67	4.11	4.90	4.69	5.23	5.35	4.91	5.04
>$12,000	7.51	6.24	11.50	9.81	11.77	10.97	2.99	2.84	6.86	7.18	7.77	8.30
Undergraduate Independent Students	12.71	13.76	13.33	14.09	12.70	14.18	9.70	11.53	9.92	11.83	1.05	12.40
Graduate Students	3.80	6.35	4.26	6.91	4.54	8.98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PUBLIC 2-YEAR												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	0.88	0.53	0.77	0.47	0.53	0.34	2.89	2.37	2.47	1.90	2.30	1.74
$3,000-5,999	0.98	0.58	0.73	0.43	0.55	0.36	3.31	2.51	2.46	1.92	2.24	1.71
$6,000-7,499	0.50	0.32	0.38	0.23	0.29	0.19	1.69	1.25	1.24	0.96	1.15	0.85
$7,500-8,999	0.44	0.27	0.33	0.20	0.25	0.17	1.31	0.97	1.04	0.85	0.91	0.71
$9,000-11,999	0.72	0.45	0.58	0.37	0.46	0.33	1.73	1.25	1.50	1.21	1.36	1.08
>$12,000	0.68	0.46	0.96	0.64	0.90	0.70	0.98	0.73	1.58	1.31	1.62	1.34
Undergraduate Independent Students	4.11	2.92	4.28	3.17	3.81	3.05	8.66	7.73	8.40	8.18	9.48	8.88
Graduate Students	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PUBLIC AREA VOCATIONAL												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.27	0.21	0.29	0.22	0.26	0.18
$3,000-5,999	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.19
$6,000-7,499	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09
$7,500-8,999	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.09
$9,000-11,999	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.13
>$12,000	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.11	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.21
Undergraduate Independent Students	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.49	0.46	0.63	0.59	0.74	0.65

Note: Column sum over all institutions totals 100 percent.

(continued on the next page)

TABLE 4.8: (Continued)

Type of Institution by Type of Student	NDSL						SEOG (Initial Students)					
	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT 4-YEAR												
Dependent Students by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	2.21	2.82	2.34	2.49	2.04	2.15	3.30	3.91	2.58	2.97	2.56	2.77
$3,000-5,999	1.05	4.15	3.26	3.18	2.59	2.67	4.76	5.87	3.39	4.09	3.01	3.41
$6,000-7,499	2.26	2.67	2.09	2.10	1.63	1.74	2.77	3.48	2.19	2.59	2.12	2.37
$7,500-8,999	2.46	2.86	2.23	2.26	1.78	1.97	2.70	3.31	2.16	2.67	1.74	2.13
$9,000-11,999	5.04	5.74	4.53	4.73	3.62	4.15	3.73	4.56	3.82	4.72	3.57	4.38
>$12,000	10.04	10.97	13.25	14.59	12.77	15.08	2.76	3.17	6.28	7.43	8.03	9.45
Undergraduate Independent Students	1.55	3.57	3.98	4.41	3.68	4.59	3.01	3.48	2.85	3.46	2.77	3.24
Graduate Students	2.80	5.72	2.94	5.32	2.74	5.58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT 2-YEAR												
Dependent Students by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.12	0.61	0.54	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.35
$3,000-5,999	0.32	0.25	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.17	0.67	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.43
$6,000-7,499	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.39	0.34	0.27	0.24	0.29	0.23
$7,500-8,999	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.19
$9,000-11,999	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.46	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.44	0.39
>$12,000	0.35	0.36	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.34	0.28	0.64	0.55	0.78	0.70
Undergraduate Independent Students	0.38	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.78	0.71	0.80	0.63	0.81	0.79
Graduate Students	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL PROPRIETARY 4-YEAR	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.05
PROPRIETARY 2-YEAR												
Dependent Students by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	0.50	0.68	0.63	0.63	1.82	0.74	0.81	1.2[illegible]	2.47	1.17	1.75	1.36
$3,000-5,999	2.97	0.76	0.66	0.68	2.39	0.82	1.41	1.28	1.41	1.24	1.89	1.38
$6,000-7,499	0.25	0.34	0.33	0.35	1.38	0.40	0.59	0.54	1.21	0.57	0.79	0.60
$7,500-8,999	0.19	0.26	0.25	0.43	1.26	0.52	0.44	0.41	0.49	0.46	0.24	0.19
$9,000-11,999	0.28	0.40	0.37	0.44	1.76	0.49	0.66	0.63	1.26	0.64	0.76	0.61
>$12,000	0.30	0.44	0.56	0.75	1.89	0.96	0.52	0.50	0.77	0.74	0.95	0.82
Undergraduate Independent Students	2.32	2.90	2.86	3.18	4.57	3.85	6.04	4.60	5.58	5.21	6.97	5.67
Graduate Students	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE 4.8: (Continued)

Type of Institution by Type of Student	SEOG (Continuing Students						CWS					
	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund
PUBLIC 4-YEAR												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	8.94	8.33	7.26	6.27	3.42	4.86	6.08	5.80	4.92	4.65	3.93	4.03
$3,000-5,999	12.31	11.81	9.31	8.02	4.38	6.25	7.29	7.15	5.55	5.25	4.49	4.66
$6,000-7,499	5.93	5.78	4.87	4.31	2.50	3.48	4.09	4.09	3.21	3.09	2.60	2.74
$7,500-8,999	5.15	4.28	4.20	3.77	2.28	3.33	3.67	3.61	2.99	2.93	2.44	2.63
$9,000-11,999	4.28	4.04	5.28	4.79	3.71	5.52	5.83	5.59	5.18	5.08	4.33	4.65
>$12,000	2.00	1.78	4.62	4.34	5.00	7.70	6.18	5.50	9.43	8.87	9.61	10.19
Undergraduate Independent Students	12.58	14.39	14.45	15.74	9.54	16.76	10.73	12.55	10.80	13.79	9,93	13.54
Graduate Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.01	4.24	3.16	6.16	3.03	5.16
PUBLIC 2-YEAR												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	2.09	1.48	1.56	1.00	0.80	0.90	2.64	2.39	2.43	2.05	5.52	1.90
$3,000-5,999	2.26	1.58	1.59	1.01	0.80	0.85	3.08	3.03	2.48	2.24	2.66	2.14
$6,000-7,499	1.07	0.70	0.66	0.44	0.37	0.41	1.49	1.43	1.28	1.11	1.41	1.02
$7,500-8,999	0.71	0.49	0.53	0.35	0.31	0.35	1.26	1.20	1.07	0.99	1.47	0.87
$9,000-11,999	0.73	0.50	0.69	0.46	0.42	0.50	1.93	1.83	1.74	1.62	2.08	1.40
>$12,000	0.37	0.26	0.54	0.38	0.48	0.57	1.72	1.52	2.43	2.24	5.06	2.39
Undergraduate Independent Students	5.12	4.42	5.41	4.42	3.91	5.53	5.83	5.82	6.82	6.12	6.97	6.93
Graduate Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.02	0.01	0.02
PUBLIC AREA VOCATIONAL												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.50	0.38	0.45	0.36	0.36	0.32
$3,000-5,999	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.39	0.33	0.43	0.35	0.36	0.33
$6,000-7,499	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.13
$7,500-8,999	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
$9,000-11,999	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.18	0.16
>$12,000	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.16	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.27
Undergraduate Independent Students	0.19	0.16	0.34	0.28	0.21	0.27	0.59	0.51	0.67	0.55	0.63	0.61

Note: Column sum over all institutions totals 100 percent.

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TABLE 4.8: (Continued)

Type of Institution by Type of Student	SEOG (Continuing Students)						OMS					
	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund	Recipient	Fund
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT 4-YEAR												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	6.06	6.48	5.06	5.12	11.36	4.21	2.95	3.00	2.52	2.51	2.16	2.31
$3,000-5,999	8.50	9.80	6.96	7.39	12.66	5.76	4.23	4.21	3.31	3.35	2.93	2.90
$6,000-7,499	4.36	5.12	4.09	4.33	4.48	3.55	2.56	2.46	2.12	2.08	1.76	1.79
$7,500-8,999	3.86	4.38	3.63	3.87	4.81	3.38	2.61	2.41	2.12	2.07	1.96	1.79
$9,000-11,999	3.79	4.31	5.06	5.58	5.62	6.10	4.59	4.16	4.08	3.82	3.66	3.47
>$12,000	1.83	2.01	5.02	9.93	5.78	10.33	7.62	6.44	10.70	9.57	11.84	11.08
Undergraduate Independent Students	4.10	4.82	4.72	5.07	11.76	5.36	2.41	2.68	2.69	3.10	2.55	3.24
Graduate Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.73	2.71	2.08	3.17	1.89	3.77
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT 2-YEAR												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	0.43	0.34	0.35	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.47	0.70	0.41	0.32	0.32	0.29
$3,000-5,999	0.57	0.47	0.38	0.29	0.20	0.25	0.54	0.48	0.43	0.34	0.35	0.29
$6,000-7,499	0.27	0.22	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.17
$7,500-8,999	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.16
$9,000-11,999	0.24	0.20	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.29	0.42	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.32	0.28
>$12,000	0.17	0.13	0.29	0.25	0.32	0.49	0.53	0.43	0.71	0.52	0.71	0.58
Undergraduate Independent Students	0.43	0.34	0.40	0.32	0.45	0.53	0.46	0.62	0.47	0.52	0.44	0.53
Graduate Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.02
TOTAL PROPRIETARY 4-YEAR	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL PROPRIETARY 2-YEAR												
Dependent Student by Parental Income												
$0-2,999	0.20	0.18	0.30	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.14	0.14
$3,000-5,999	0.17	0.14	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.16
$6,000-7,499	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.11
$7,500-8,999	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06
$9,000-11,999	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.10
>$12,000	0.10	0.07	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.11	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.17
Undergraduate Independent Students	0.30	0.27	0.46	0.34	2.71	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.41	0.40	0.16
Graduate Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03

TABLE 4.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AID RECIPIENTS UNDER EACH PROGRAM BY STUDENT SEX AND INSTITUTION TYPE: 1975-1977

Program	Year	Student Sex	Total	Public		Private		Proprietary	
				4-year	2-year	4-year	2-year	4-year	2-year
NDSL	1975	Women	49.76	47.82	55.33	45.40	57.85	43.63	84.67
		Men	50.24	52.18	44.67	54.60	42.15	56.37	15.33
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1976	Women	53.03	51.39	39.99	50.99	59.61	68.06	56.67
		Men	46.96	48.61	60.01	49.00	40.39	31.94	43.32
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1977	Women	56.19	51.22	45.69	44.00	59.67	44.09	93.21
		Men	43.81	48.78	54.31	56.00	40.33	55.91	6.79
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
CWS	1975	Women	53.94	56.57	52.26	53.23	63.81	59.72	28.92
		Men	46.06	43.43	47.74	46.77	36.19	40.28	71.08
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1976	Women	52.52	51.53	56.14	51.62	57.63	67.00	73.69
		Men	47.47	48.47	43.86	48.38	42.37	33.00	26.31
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1977	Women	58.83	56.26	58.75	55.75	81.31	59.09	80.75
		Men	41.17	43.74	41.25	44.25	18.69	40.91	19.25
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
SEOG	1975	Women	53.29	52.54	55.26	49.18	50.74	44.93	71.48
		Men	46.70	47.46	44.74	50.81	49.26	55.06	28.52
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1976	Women	57.41	55.59	60.84	53.02	67.37	89.93	63.26
		Men	42.59	44.41	39.16	46.98	32.63	10.07	36.74
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1977	Women	60.07	54.81	54.77	55.39	63.56	43.66	90.05
		Men	39.93	45.19	45.23	44.61	36.44	56.33	9.95
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE: 1. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

2. Data source: Fiscal Operation Report files.

5

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FUNDING LEVELS TO INSTITUTION PARTICIPATION

Does the change of funding levels increase the number of institutions participating in the programs? Is there any variation due to certain institutional characteristics such as level, control, regions, and predominant race?

A. Summary

- Although the total number of institutions participating in each type of program has steadily increased over the years, the participation rates for Campus-Based programs (i.e., percentages of institutions participating in each program), did not show any consistent patterns. The participation rates fluctuated from year to year and were not clearly related to funding level.
- Proportionally more public four-year institutions than public two-year institutions participated in the NDSL and SEOG programs. The opposite trend, however, existed among private institutions.
- Two-year institutions, both public and private, were more likely to participate in the CWS program than four-year institutions.
- The institution participation patterns by region, predominant race, and sex were examined, but no consistent trends were observed.

B. Specific Data and Analysis Results

Table 5.1 presents the total number of institutions participating in each type of program over the past several years. The data were obtained from the OE Factbook, the BEOG end-of-year report, and the Fiscal Operation Report files (see footnotes in Table 5.1). It is

shown that the total number of participating institutions in each program has increased. This upward trend existed in each type of institution defined by level and control (see Table 5.2).

Since the total number of participating institutions may not necessarily be an accurate indication of the extent of institutional participation in the student financial aid programs, an attempt was made to estimate the proportion of institutions participating in each type of program over the years. Results are presented in Tables 5.3 to 5.5, respectively, for SEOG, NDSL, and CWS programs. Examinations of these preliminary data revealed that proportionally more public four-year institutions than two-year institutions participated in SEOG programs. This trend did not hold for private institutions. In fact, an opposite trend existed. As to the CWS program, two-year institutions were more likely than four-year institutions to participate.

The numbers of participating institutions along with the participation rates in each program, by region and by institutions' predominant race for the year 1976-1977, are presented in Table 5.6. Results show that a greater proportion of minority institutions than non-minority institutions participated in all programs. Results also show that some variations existed among regions, but the variations could be due to factors such as race, level, and control of institutions. For example, Region VI had the lowest participation rate in campus-based programs. This could be due to the fact that Region VI had the highest percentage of two-year institutions among the regions (about 72 percent as compared to 61 percent in Region I or II), which had lower participation rates than four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.1: TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF PROGRAM, BY YEAR

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
BEOG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,372[1]	5,807[1]	6,238[1]	6,343[2]	
SEOG[3]	-	1,383	1,615	1,780	1,950	2,100	2,200	2,302	2,872	3,258	3,406	3,549	
NDSL[3]	1,639	1,694	1,739	1,818	1,867	2,092	2,186	2,293	2,643	2,985	3,167	3,300	
CWS[3]	1,534	1,700	1,860	2,177	2,386	2,524	[4]	2,696	2,992	3,154	3,215	3,230	

[1] These figures, indicating the number of eligible institutions, were adapted from Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program Academic Year 1976-77 "End-of-Year Report," OE/Bureau of Student Financial Aid, 1978.

[2] Based on data in 1976-77 BEOG file.

[3] Data prior to 1977 were adapted from Factbook, OE/Bureau of Postsecondary Education, 1976. Data for 1977 were obtained from the 1976-1977 FISCOP file.

[4] Grant period is 18 months from January 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972.

TABLE 5.2: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN EACH PROGRAM BY INSTITUTION TYPE, CONTROL, AND YEAR

Program	Year	Total	4-Year			< 2-Year		
			Public	Private	Proprietary	Public	Private[3]	Proprietary
BEOG[1]	1973-74	5372	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974-75	5807	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975-76	6238	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976-77	6343	675	1209	55	719	331	1445
SEOG[2]	1971-72	2126	442	920	4	602	154	4
	1972-73	2099	434	898	4	600	158	5
	1973-74	2441	448	949	6	667	360	11
	1974-75	2673	469	966	3	701	212	322
	1975-76	2622	477	949	3	697	208	288
	1976-77	2436	460	876	3	656	185	256
NDSL[2]	1971-72	2074	449	961	7	449	203	5
	1972-73	2069	438	931	6	455	231	8
	1973-74	2268	457	977	7	480	338	9
	1974-75	2608	482	1008	3	555	194	366
	1975-76	2569	490	990	3	553	191	340
	1976-77	2390	473	915	3	524	173	302
CWS[2]	1971-72	2357	442	945	6	730	226	8
	1972-73	2354	435	934	5	728	244	8
	1973-74	2557	457	991	7	775	320	7
	1974-75	2871	488	1008	3	853	227	292
	1975-76	2814	496	990	3	840	220	265
	1976-77	2612	475	915	2	790	195	235

[1] Based on data in BEOG file.

[2] Based on data in Fiscal Operation Report files.

[3] Some misclassification in the data prior to 1975 were not resolves.

TABLE 5.3: PERCENTAGE OF FOUR-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN SEOG PROGRAM BY INSTITUTION CONTROL AND FISCAL YEAR

Control	Level	Participation Status		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Public	4-Year	Participating	%	(82.5)	(80.2)	(81.6)	(85.0)	(80.8)	(82.4)
			n[1]	442	434	448	469	447	460
		Total	N[2]	536	541	549	552	553	558
	2-Year	Participating	%	(71.2)	(68.7)	(74.4)	(77.8)	(77.4)	(72.2)
			n[1]	602	600	667	701	697	656
		Total	N[2]	845	873	896	901	901	909
Private	4-Year	Participating	%	(72.4)	(69.5)	(72.0)	(72.4)	(69.7)	(63.9)
			n[1]	920	898	949	966	949	876
		Total	N[2]	1270	1293	1318	1335	1361	1370
	2-Year	Participating	%	(61.4)	(64.8)	[3]	(84.8)	(86.7)	(77.7)
			n[1]	154	158	[3]	212	208	185
		Total	N[2]	251	244	255	250	240	238

[1] Based on data reported in the Fiscal Operation Report files.

[2] Adapted from the Condition of Education, 1978, p. 124.

[3] Too much data mis-coded.

TABLE 5.4: PERCENTAGE OF FOUR-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN NDSL PROGRAM BY INSTITUTION CONTROL AND FISCAL YEAR

Control	Level	Participation Status		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Public	4-Year	Participating	%	(83.8)	(81.0)	(83.2)	(87.3)	(88.6)	(84.8)
			n[1]	449	438	457	482	490	473
		Total	N[2]	536	541	549	552	553	558
	2-Year	Participating	%	(53.1)	(52.1)	(53.6)	(61.6)	(61.4)	(57.6)
			n[1]	449	455	480	555	553	524
		Total	N[2]	845	873	896	901	901	909
Private	4-Year	Participating	%	(75.7)	(72.0)	(74.1)	(75.5)	(72.7)	(66.8)
			n[1]	961	931	977	1008	990	915
		Total	N[2]	1270	1293	1318	1335	1361	1370
	2-Year	Participating	%	(80.9)	(94.7)	[3]	(77.6)	(79.6)	(72.7)
			n[1]	203	231	[3]	194	191	173
		Total	N[2]	251	244	255	250	240	238

[1] Based on data reported in the Fiscal Operation Report files.

[2] Adapted from the Condition of Education, 1978, p. 124.

[3] Too much data mis-coded.

TABLE 5.5: PERCENTAGE OF FOUR-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN CWS PROGRAM BY INSTITUTION CONTROL AND FISCAL YEAR

Control	Level	Participation Status		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Public	4-Year	Participating	%	(82.5)	(80.4)	(83.2)	(88.4)	(89.7)	(85.1)
			n[1]	442	435	457	488	496	475
		Total	N[2]	536	541	549	552	553	558
	2-Year	Participating	%	(86.4)	(83.4)	(86.5)	(94.7)	(93.2)	(86.9)
			n[1]	730	728	775	853	840	790
		Total	N[2]	845	873	896	901	901	909
Private	4-Year	Participating	%	(74.4)	(72.4)	(75.2)	(75.5)	(72.7)	(66.8)
			n[1]	945	936	991	1008	990	915
		Total	N[2]	1270	1293	1318	1335	1361	1370
	2-Year	Participating	%	(90.0)	(100.0)	3/	(90.8)	(91.7)	(81.9)
			n[1]	226	244	3/	227	220	195
		Total	N[2]	251	244	255	250	240	238

1/ Based on data reported in the Fiscal Operation Report files.

2/ Adapted from the Condition of Education, 1978, p. 124.

3/ Too much data mis-coded.

TABLE 5.6: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS BY REGION AND PROGRAM (1976-77)

	BEOG Only	BEOG and Campus-Based	Campus-Based Only	CWS	NDSL	SEOG	BEOG	Total [1] Eligible Institutions
Region								
I. Boston	249 (49.5)[2]	247 (49.1)	7 (1.4)	242 (48.1)	245 (48.7)	245 (48.7)	496 (98.6)	503
II. New York	361 (47.9)	353 (46.8)	40 (5.3)	347 (46.0)	380 (50.4)	363 (48.0)	714 (94.7)	754
III. Philadelphia	437 (55.5)	330 (41.9)	21 (2.7)	311 (39.5)	336 (42.6)	330 (41.9)	767 (97.3)	788
IV. Atlanta	357 (38.3)	545 (58.5)	30 (3.2)	547 (58.7)	541 (58.0)	546 (58.9)	902 (96.8)	932
V. Chicago	670 (53.4)	531 (42.3)	54 (4.3)	515 (41.0)	552 (44.0)	552 (44.0)	1201 (95.7)	1255
VI. Dallas	301 (24.0)	310 (24.7)	12 (1.0)	280 (22.3)	292 (23.3)	283 (22.5)	611 (98.1)	623
VII. Kansas City	214 (45.1)	238 (50.2)	22 (4.6)	228 (48.1)	251 (53.0)	240 (50.6)	452 (95.4)	474
VIII. Denver	144 (56.3)	103 (40.2)	9 (3.5)	105 (41.0)	102 (39.8)	103 (40.2)	247 (96.5)	256
IX. San Francisco	374 (49.2)	346 (45.6)	39 (5.1)	300 (39.5)	378 (49.8)	366 (48.2)	720 (94.9)	759
X. Seattle	84 (36.7)	137 (59.8)	8 (3.5)	120 (52.4)	142 (62.4)	143 (62.4)	221 (96.5)	229
Predominant Race								
I. Non-minority	2344 (41.8)	3021 (53.9)	237 (4.2)	2871 (51.2)	3097 (55.3)	3049 (54.4)	5365 (95.8)	5602
II. Minority	11 (8.1)	119 (88.1)	5 (3.7)	124 (91.9)	122 (90.4)	122 (90.4)	130 (96.3)	135
III. Unknown	836 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	836 (100.0)	836
Total	3191	3140	242	2995	3219	3171	6331	6573

[1] Estimates derived from the BEOG and FISDDP files combined.

[2] Figures in parentheses are percentages of institutions participating in the program based on the total institutions presented in the last column.

6

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FUNDING LEVELS TO STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Are funding levels related to student participation rates in each program? Does the participation rate (e.g., the ratio of aid recipients to the total enrollment) differ among groups defined by student background, types of institutions, or certain combinations of students and institutions?

A. Summary

- The general pattern of student participation in financial aid is compatible with the pattern of funding; that is, the proportion of students receiving aid has risen proportionally to the increase in funding.
- The dramatic increase of BEOG total expenditures is reflected in the rapid increase of student participation in the BEOG program.
- Proportionally more students from private institutions than students from public institutions received financial aid under each program. This difference has been consistent over the years examined in this analysis and may reflect the need of students attending private institutions to meet the ever-increasing costs of attending these institutions.
- Proportionally more students from four-year institutions than students from two-year institutions received financial aid under each program. The difference was particularly evident in the NDSL program; students from four-year institutions were about four times more likely than students from two-year institutions to receive NDSL.
- In relation to the population rates for persons aged 18-24, a greater proportion of black and other minority individuals received financial aid than white persons. This

difference has been consistent over the years and across all Campus-Based programs.

- The overall college enrollment rates have slightly increased; the increase, however, was primarily due to the increase of enrollment in the public two-year institutions, and among women.

B. Specific Data and Analysis Results

Three sets of information are presented in this section: (1) the percentage of students receiving financial aid under BEOG and Campus-Based programs over the years; (2) the percentage of college-age individuals receiving financial aid over the years; and (3) college enrollment rates over the years. Data were drawn from various sources, including the Condition of Education (National Center for Education Statistics, 1978), Factbook (Bureau of Postsecondary Education, 1978), the Fiscal Operation Report files (1976-1977), the BEOG file (1977-1978), and the population estimates provided by the Bureau of Census.

Table 6.1 presents the total number of aid recipients and their proportion to total enrollment (i.e., participation rate) under BEOG and each Campus-Based program from 1971 to 1977. The participation rates are further diagrammed in Figure 6.1. Data show that there have been slight increases in the proportion of students receiving aid under Campus-Based programs and a sharp increase in the participation rate for the BEOG program. A similar pattern existed in the proportion of college-going age cohorts (age 18-24) receiving financial aid (see Table 6.2 and Figure 6.2). This pattern of increases in the number of students receiving financial aid is comparable to that of the funding level for the various aid programs, indicating that more students have been assisted as was intended by the increase in allocation of funds for the financial aid programs.

Student participation in financial aid, as measured by proportion of students receiving aid, was further examined within each type of institution. Results are presented in Tables 6.3 through 6.6. The increase in BEOG recipients has been consistent across different types of institutions. Increases in the participation in the Campus-Based programs were not substantial. Two consistent patterns, however, are observable: proportionally more students from four-year than two-year

institutions, and more students from private than public institutions received aid under each program. This pattern seems to reflect the financial needs of students since four-year institutions and private institutions in general are more expensive than their respective counterpart institutions.

Percentages of college-age persons (age 18-24) receiving aid under each Campus-Based program by student race are presented in Table 6.7. As one would expect, these financial aid participation rates were higher for the minority students than the majority students. The differences were consistent over years and across programs.

One goal of student financial aid programs is to increase student participation in postsecondary education. As shown in Table 6.8, the only observed increase was among the public two-year institutions; the enrollment rates among other institutions remained about the same for the period studied. A further examination of the enrollment rates by student sex and family income level revealed that college enrollment rates have declined among males and increased among females, particularly those females from families of lower income levels (see Table 6.9). The results indicate that the increase in financial aid funding level may not necessarily be related to the overall college enrollment rate, but may be related to the enrollment rate among certain segments of population such as women and members from families of lower income. The fact that the difference in the enrollment rate between members of high and low family income has been reduced certainly provides a significant indication of the achievement of financial aid programs in equalizing the educational opportunities to young people.

TABLE 6.1: TOTAL NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND THE OVERALL PARTICIPATION RATE IN EACH PROGRAM BASED ON TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 1971-1977

Program	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
NDSL[1/]	547,307	6.12	645,696	7.00	635,457	6.62	667,097	6.52	703,317	6.29	764,591	6.94	804,126	7.12
CWS[1/]	427,171	4.77	496,257	5.39	567,000	5.91	575,000	5.62	541,951	4.85	696,661	6.33	774,987	6.87
SEOG[1/]	297,335	3.32	320,369	3.48	331,541	3.45	395,958	3.87	384,992	3.44	449,232	4.08	494,059	4.37
BEOG[2/]	---		---		---		185,249	1.81	573,403	5.13	1,228,034	11.15	1,931,000	17.11
Total Enrollment[3/]	8,949,000		9,215,000		9,602,000		10,224,000		11,185,000		11,012,000		11,287,000	

1/ Data prior to 1975 were adapted from Factbook through Fiscal Year 1976 by OE/Bureau of Postsecondary Education and data from 1975 to 1977 were obtained from Fiscal Operation Report files.

2/ Data provided by Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

3/ Adapted from the Condition of Education by the National Center for Education Statistics, 1978.

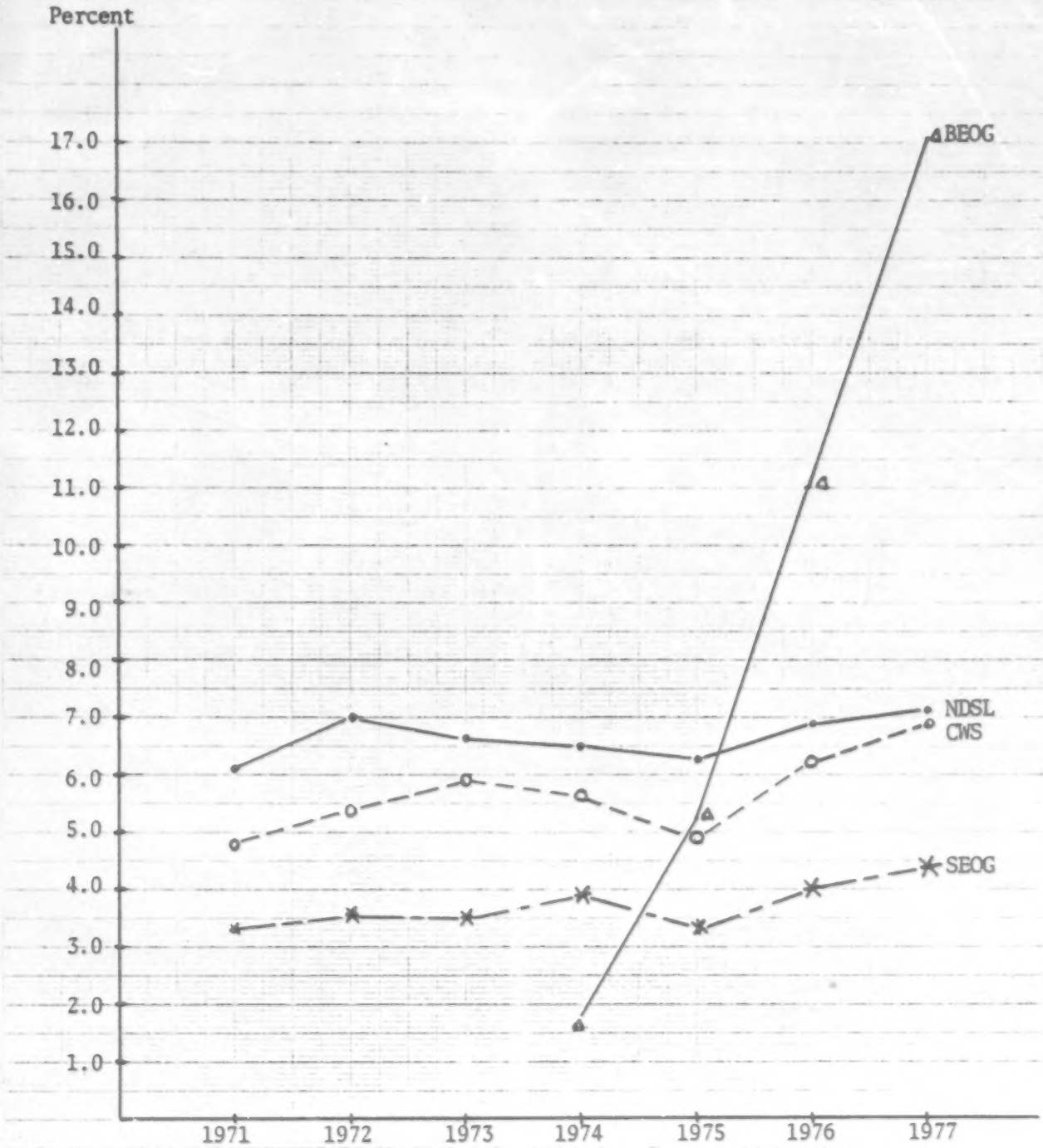

FIGURE 6.1: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION RECEIVING AID UNDER EACH PROGRAM: 1971-1977

TABLE 6.2: OVERALL PARTICIPATION RATE IN EACH PROGRAM BASED ON THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF AGE 18 TO 24: 1971-1977

Program	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
NDSL[1]	2.17%	2.53%	2.44%	2.50%	2.57%	2.74%	2.84%
CWS[1]	1.69	1.94	2.17	2.16	1.98	2.50	2.73
SEOG[1]	1.18	1.25	1.27	1.49	1.41	1.61	1.74
BEOG[2]	--	--	--	.70	2.10	4.40	6.81
Total population of Age 18-24[3]	25,251,000	25,556,000	26,080,000	26,637,000	27,334,000	27,917,000	28,349,000

[1] Data prior to 1975 were adapted from Factbook through Fiscal Year 1976 by OE/Bureau of Postsecondary Education, and data from 1975 to 1977 were obtained from Fiscal Operation Report files.

[2] Data provided by Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

[3] Adapted from the Condition of Education by the National Center for Education Statistics, 1978.

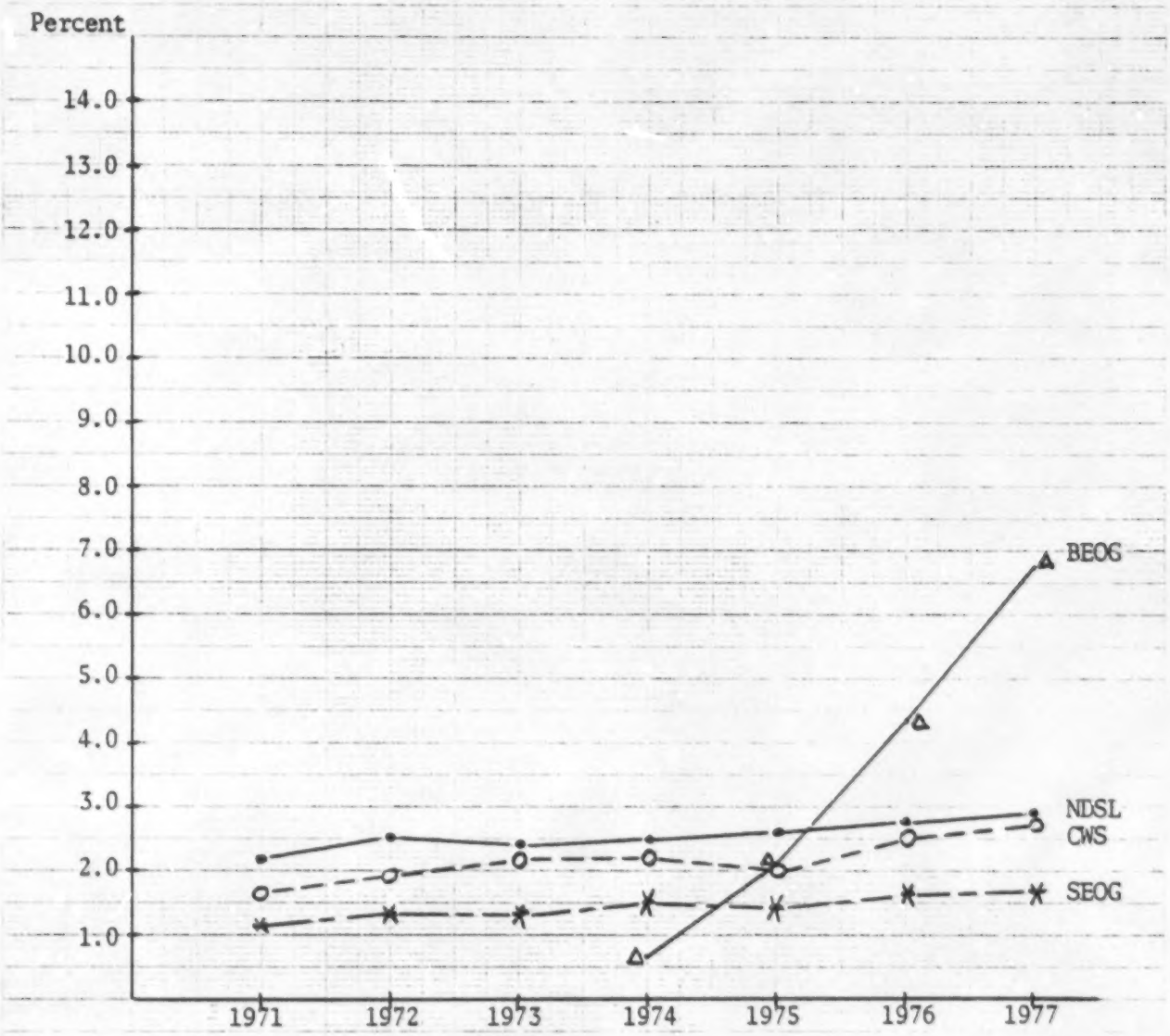

FIGURE 6.2: PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE-GOING POPULATION (AGE 18-24) RECEIVING AID UNDER EACH PROGRAM: 1971-1977

TABLE 6.3: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS RECEIVING BEOG BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION: 1974-1977

	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Enrollment[1]	%R[2]	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R
All Institutions	10,224	1.62	11,185	4.66	11,012	9.93	11,287	15.45
4-Year	6,820	1.69	7,215	4.85	7,129	9.52	7,159	15.92
2-Year	3,404	1.48	3,970	4.30	3,883	10.69	4,128	14.64
Public Institution	7,988	1.49	8,835	4.39	8,653	9.79	8,922	15.28
4-Year	4,703	1.60	4,998	4.69	4,902	9.52	4,933	16.21
2-Year	3,285	1.34	3,836	4.00	3,752	10.14	3,989	14.13
Private Institution[3]	2,235	2.10	2,350	5.66	2,359	10.44	2,365	16.09
4-Year	2,117	1.91	2,217	2.00	2,227	9.54	2,226	15.27
2-Year	119	5.46	134	12.88	132	25.79	139	29.22

[1] Enrollment data were adapted from the Condition of Education, by National Center for Education Statistics. 1978. Numbers in thousands.

[2] %R--percent receiving aid.

[3] Proprietary institutions were not included.

TABLE 6.4: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS RECEIVING SEOG BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION: 1972-1977

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Enrollment 1/	%R 2/	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R
All Institutions	9,215	3.5	9,602	3.4	10,224	3.8	11,185	3.1	11,012	3.7	11,287	4.2
4-Year	6,459	3.8	6,592	3.9	6,820	4.2	7,215	3.7	7,129	4.5	7,159	5.5
2-Year	2,756	2.6	3,010	2.3	3,404	2.7	3,970	1.9	3,883	2.2	4,128	2.0
Public Institutions	7,071	3.1	7,420	3.0	7,988	3.4	8,835	2.6	8,653	3.1	8,922	2.9
4-Year	4,430	3.6	4,530	3.7	4,703	4.1	4,998	3.4	4,902	4.0	4,933	3.7
2-Year	2,641	2.3	2,890	2.1	3,285	2.5	3,836	1.6	3,752	1.9	3,989	1.8
Private Institutions 3/	2,144	4.6	2,183	4.7	2,235	4.7	2,350	4.8	2,359	5.9	2,365	9.4
4-Year	2,029	4.4	2,062	4.5	2,117	4.5	2,217	4.5	2,227	5.5	2,226	9.4
2-Year	115	7.6	120	7.4	119	9.4	134	8.3	132	9.9	139	9.2

1/ Enrollment data were adapted from the Condition of Education by National Center for Education Statistics, 1978. Numbers in thousands.

2/ %R--percent receiving aid.

3/ Proprietary institutions were not included.

TABLE 6.5: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS RECEIVING NDSL BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION: 1972-1977

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Enrollment 1/	%R 2/	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R
All Institutions	9,215	7.0	9,602	6.1	10,224	6.5	11,185	5.8	11,012	6.5	11,287	6.0
4-Year	6,459	9.0	6,592	8.8	6,820	8.6	7,215	8.1	7,129	9.0	7,159	8.6
2-Year	2,756	2.1	3,010	2.2	3,404	2.2	3,970	1.8	3,883	2.0	4,128	1.7
Public Institutions	7,071	5.4	7,420	5.3	7,988	5.0	8,835	4.5	8,653	5.1	8,922	4.7
4-Year	4,430	7.6	4,530	7.5	4,703	7.1	4,998	6.8	4,902	7.7	4,933	7.4
2-Year	2,641	1.8	2,890	1.8	3,285	1.9	3,836	1.5	3,752	1.6	3,989	1.4
Private Institutions 3/	2,144	12.0	2,183	11.8	2,235	11.8	2,350	10.8	2,359	11.8	2,365	11.1
4-Year	2,029	12.2	2,062	11.9	2,117	11.8	2,217	10.9	2,227	11.9	2,226	11.1
2-Year	115	9.6	120	10.3	119	11.4	134	9.9	132	11.1	139	9.8

1/ Enrollment data were adapted from the Condition of Education by National Center for Education Statistics. 1978. Numbers in thousands.

2/ %R--percent receiving aid.

3/ Proprietary institutions were not included.

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TABLE 6.6: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS RECEIVING CWS BY THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION: 1972-1977

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Enrollment [1]	%R [2]	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R	Enrollment	%R
All Institutions	9,215	5.3	9,602	5.6	10,224	5.4	11,185	4.7	11,012	6.2	11,287	6.6
4-Year	6,459	5.9	6,592	6.5	6,820	6.3	7,215	5.7	7,129	7.3	7,159	7.5
2-Year	2,756	3.8	3,010	3.8	3,404	3.5	3,970	2.9	3,883	3.8	4,128	5.2
Public Institutions	7,071	4.7	7,420	5.0	7,988	4.7	8,835	4.0	8,653	5.1	8,922	5.7
4-Year	4,430	5.4	4,530	5.9	4,703	5.7	4,998	5.1	4,902	6.4	4,933	6.3
2-Year	2,641	3.5	2,890	3.5	3,285	3.2	3,836	2.5	3,752	3.4	3,989	4.9
Private Institutions [3]	2,144	7.1	2,183	7.9	2,235	8.0	2,350	7.3	2,359	9.6	2,365	10.2
4-Year	2,029	6.9	2,062	7.7	2,117	7.7	2,217	7.0	2,227	9.3	2,226	10.0
2-Year	115	11.2	120	12.0	119	13.6	134	12.1	132	15.2	139	14.1

[1] Enrollment data were adapted from the Condition of Education by National Center for Education Statistics. 1978. Numbers in thousands.

[2] %R--percent receiving aid.

[3] Proprietary institutions were not included.

TABLE 6.7: PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE-GOING POPULATION (AGE 18-24) RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID UNDER EACH CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAM BY STUDENT RACE/ETHNICITY: 1970-1977

	1970			1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977		
	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O
NDSL[1]	1.7	2.7	8.5	2.5	4.3	10.1	2.0	4.2	12.4	1.9	5.3	11.3	1.8	5.1	20.5	2.5	4.8	10.9	2.0	4.2	11.4
SEOG[1]	0.8	2.7	8.3	0.9	3.7	8.5	0.8	3.7	8.6	0.9	4.2	9.2	0.7	3.8	13.1	1.0	3.8	9.9	0.9	3.6	9.6
CWS[1]	1.5	3.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	1.7	4.6	10.6	1.6	4.8	12.0	1.3	4.2	18.1	1.8	5.5	11.8	1.9	4.6	11.8
Total Population of age 18 to 24 (numbers in thousands)	20,868	2,751	374	19,117	3,042	397	22,502	3,158	421	22,926	3,270	442	23,462	3,388	484	23,910	3,490	516	24,216	3,590	543

1/ Recipient data prior to 1975 were adapted from Factbook, Bureau of Postsecondary Education, 1978.

2/ Not available

3/ Population data were obtained from the Bureau of Census.

TABLE 6.8: COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RATE IN EACH TYPE OF INSTITUTION BASED ON THE TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF AGE 18 TO 24: 1972-1977

	Enrollment Rate					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
All Institutions	36.06	36.82	38.38	40.92	39.45	39.81
4-Year	25.27	25.28	25.60	26.40	25.54	25.25
2-Year	10.78	11.54	12.78	14.52	13.91	14.56
Public Institutions	27.67	28.45	29.99	32.32	31.00	31.47
4-Year	17.33	17.37	17.66	18.28	17.56	17.40
2-Year	10.33	11.08	12.33	14.03	13.44	14.07
Private Institutions	8.39	8.37	8.39	8.60	8.45	8.34
4-Year	7.94	7.91	7.95	8.11	7.98	7.85
2-Year	.45	.46	.45	.49	.47	.49
Total Population of Age 18-24 (in thousands)	25,556	26,080	26,637	27,334	27,917	28,349

Note: Enrollment data were adapted from the Condition of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1978. Population data were adapted from survey by the Burau of Census.

6.13

TABLE 6.9: COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RATES OF DEPENDENT FAMILY MEMBERS,[1/] 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY FAMILY INCOME (IN 1967 DOLLARS) AND SEX: OCTOBER 1967 TO OCTOBER 1976

Sex and family income	Percent enrolled									
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
TOTAL										
All incomes	39.1	39.7	41.3	39.1	38.9	37.8	36.6	36.2	38.7	38.8
Less than $5,000	20.0	22.5	24.8	20.8	22.8	22.6	20.1	20.3	23.5	22.4
$5,000 to $9,999	37.9	38.5	39.8	36.6	35.4	34.2	31.2	31.7	35.1	36.3
$10,000 to $14,999	51.9	50.7	50.6	48.4	46.4	44.2	42.7	41.4	45.4	47.5
$15,000 and over	66.3	63.0	65.2	61.7	61.8	56.9	55.5	57.5	59.6	58.2
Not reported	36.4	37.4	38.6	37.1	36.6	36.5	36.8	36.0	37.9	34.9
Male										
All incomes	42.9	43.5	44.4	40.9	40.0	37.8	36.5	34.9	36.7	35.3
Less than $5,000	22.1	23.1	25.9	20.7	22.8	21.5	19.9	19.5	20.2	18.7
$5,000 to $9,999	43.0	42.0	41.3	38.4	37.0	34.3	32.3	29.5	33.2	32.1
$10,000 to $14,999	56.8	55.8	54.7	50.7	48.3	43.7	41.4	40.5	43.0	43.0
$15,000 and over	71.0	66.7	70.5	63.7	61.9	57.3	55.8	55.0	56.5	54.5
Not reported	39.2	42.3	41.3	39.1	36.2	37.9	41.0	37.3	40.2	33.8
Female										
All incomes	34.9	35.5	37.8	37.0	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.9	41.2	43.2
Less than $5,000	17.5	21.9	23.5	20.8	23.7	23.9	20.3	21.4	27.4	26.1
$5,000 to $9,999	32.6	34.5	36.9	34.5	33.5	34.2	31.9	34.7	37.6	41.6
$10,000 to $14,999	46.3	44.6	46.0	45.5	44.0	44.8	44.3	42.7	48.5	53.1
$15,000 and over	65.2	63.4	64.6	60.3	61.6	58.4	54.4	59.5	61.6	63.1
Not reported	33.5	32.1	35.8	34.6	31.3	34.7	36.3	38.9	36.0	30.6

[1]Relatives of the primary family heads other than spouses.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, The Condition of Education. 1978. p. 116.

7

THE AMOUNT OF STUDENTS' LOAN-WORK BURDEN IN RELATION TO THE CHANGE IN FUNDING LEVELS

Does the change of funding levels affect the amount of loan-work burdens to students (i.e., the portion of direct educational costs not covered by non-refundable aid such as grants, scholarship, parental support)? If it does, is there any variation among types of students, or student-institution combinations?

A. Summary

- No reliable longitudinal data sources are available to establish the relationship between changes in loan-work burdens to changes in program funding levels. Data regarding actual and expected parental contributions to postsecondary educational expenses are urgently needed.
- Based on the increasing expenditures of BEOG, SEOG and other grant aid and findings of several preliminary analyses, the loan-work burdens appeared to be similar among students with parental incomes of $20,000 or less.
- Educational expenses were related to the type of institution and student residence status. Expenses at the private institutions were about $1,000 more than at public institutions. Expenses for resident students were $400 to $500 more than that for commuter students.

B. Specific Data and Analysis Results

In order to allow for a reliable analysis of loan-work burden to students, information about the total educational expenses, parental contribution, grant/gift aid, and loan-work dollar value for each individual student is needed. At this time only summary data of educational costs are available.

Table 7.1 presents the percentage distribution of the average student expenditures for postsecondary education in 1972-73 by source, family income quartiles, student ability, and sex. As expected, the shares of students' expenditures coming from different sources varied according to students' characteristics. Students who were black, Hispanic, or whose family income was low received proportionately more financial support in the form of grants and gifts. These same groups of students, however, also received proportionately more financial support in the form of loans and work, indicating that they had a higher loan-work burden than did other groups of students.

However, the differences in loan-work burden are not substantial when institutional costs are considered. This assumption was largely confirmed by data presented in Table 7.2--the total cost of attending college for first-time, full-time students in the fall of 1975 by source of funds and parental income. As further illustrated in Figure 7.1, the net price of college (i.e., the amount of money a student must raise to pay for his/her education exclusive of grant and parental contribution) was similar among students reporting parental income of $20,000 or less, given equal institutional costs for tuition and fees. The data clearly indicate that grant aid played a critical role in equalizing students' loan-work burdens.

The above analysis using means, however, may be somewhat misleading because the distribution of net prices within each group may be quite different and skewed. Thus, another approach was used to clarify this issue.

Table 7.3 presents the distribution of the first-time students in four-year institutions by the net price as measured in terms of percent of total educational cost, and by family income and educational cost levels. The data base was drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972; and, thus the educational costs represent primarily those for the 1972-73 academic year, since the majority of the college-going students entered colleges in the fall of 1972. It was found that the distributions of net price among students with family income less than $18,000 in 1972 tended to be quite similar, given equal educational costs. This appears to support the findings based on Table 7.2. It should be noted that the National Longitudinal Study took place before the implementation of BEOG.

A principal element in the determination of student loan-work burden is total educational expenses. As shown in Table 7.4, the costs have increased over the years among all types of institutions. The increase, however, is greater among private than public institutions. To maintain an equal loan-work burden over the years for different types of students in different types of institutions, one would assume similar increases in family contributions to educational costs and in grant/gift aid. Although no historical data on family contributions were available, the data on the grant/gift aid did show increases in average award per recipient (see Chapter 4).

TABLE 7.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE STUDENT EXPENDITURES[1/] FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN 1972-73 BY SOURCE, FAMILY INCOME, STUDENT ABILITY, ETHNICITY, AND SEX

Source	Family income quartile				Student ability quartile				Ethnicity				Sex	
	Low	Lower Middle	Upper Middle	High	Low	Lower Middle	Upper Middle	High	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Grant and gift	30	19	13	7	13	14	14	18	13	25	28	21	15	14
Parents' contribution	31	41	50	70	52	54	56	54	55	38	40	48	51	56
Student work	8	6	5	2	6	4	4	3	5	9	6	7	5	4
Student loan	14	12	10	4	8	10	8	8	8	14	12	7	7	10
Student savings	18	22	21	16	21	18	18	17	19	14	14	17	22	16

1/For full-time students in the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, "Student Financial Aid: Institutional Packaging and Family Expenditure Patterns," Alan P. Wagner and Lois D. Rice. This table is adapted from the Condition of Education, 1978, p. 230.

TABLE 7.2: TOTAL COST OF ATTENDING COLLEGE,[1] BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND PARENTAL INCOME: FALL 1975

Cost of College Tuition and Fees[2]	Total		Parental Income									
			$0-4,000		$4,001-10,000		$10,001-15,000		$15,001-20,000		$20,001-30,000		$30,000 or more	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total														
Total cost[3]	$2,731	100.0	$2,360	100.0	$2,414	100.0	$2,459	100.0	$2,617	100.0	$2,902	100.0	$3,521	100.0
Grant aid[4]	513	18.8	1,205	50.0	942	39.0	580	23.6	388	14.8	253	8.7	141	4.0
Family resources[5]	1,524	55.8	525	22.2	733	30.4	1,115	45.3	1,459	55.8	1,990	68.6	2,920	82.9
Net price[6]	694	25.4	639	27.0	719	29.8	764	31.1	770	29.4	659	22.7	460	13.1
$0-1,500														
Total cost	2,353	100.0	2,123	100.0	2,143	100.0	2,184	100.0	2,234	100.0	2,527	100.0	2,938	100.0
Grant aid	430	18.3	1,078	50.8	825	38.4	446	20.6	267	11.6	167	7.0	124	4.2
Family resources	1,325	56.3	496	23.4	699	32.6	1,055	49.2	1,362	59.4	1,781	70.5	2,377	80.9
Net Price	598	25.4	549	25.9	619	28.9	663	30.6	665	29.0	570	22.6	437	14.9
$1,501-2,000														
Total cost	3,646	100.0	3,335	100.0	3,444	100.0	3,582	100.0	3,627	100.0	3,774	100.0	3,960	100.0
Grant aid	889	24.4	1,779	53.3	1,540	44.7	1,128	31.5	796	21.9	410	10.9	188	4.7
Family resources	1,718	47.1	564	16.9	783	22.6	1,217	34.0	1,618	44.6	2,300	60.9	3,247	82.0
Net price	1,039	28.5	994	29.8	1,140	33.1	1,237	34.5	1,213	33.4	1,064	28.2	525	13.3
$2,001-2,500														
Total cost	4,416	100.0	4,153	100.0	4,168	100.0	4,253	100.0	4,245	100.0	4,425	100.0	4,997	100.0
Grant aid	932	21.1	2,118	51.0	1,885	45.2	1,377	32.4	980	23.1	611	13.9	150	3.2
Family resources	2,437	55.2	849	20.4	1,045	25.1	1,567	36.8	2,039	48.0	2,938	66.4	4,348	86.1
Net price	1,047	23.7	1,186	28.6	1,238	29.7	1,309	30.8	1,226	28.9	876	19.8	501	10.7
$2,501-3,000														
Total cost	4,925	100.0	4,424	100.0	4,471	100.0	4,595	100.0	4,873	100.0	5,397	100.0	5,130	100.0
Grant aid	837	17.0	2,141	48.4	1,821	40.7	1,456	31.7	1,161	23.8	695	13.6	184	3.6
Family resources	3,110	63.2	1,041	23.5	1,192	26.7	1,767	38.5	2,350	48.2	3,568	66.1	4,450	86.7
Net price	978	19.9	1,242	28.1	1,358	30.4	1,372	29.9	1,367	28.0	1,034	20.3	496	9.7
$3,001-4,000														
Total cost	5,325	100.0	4,959	100.0	5,029	100.0	5,212	100.0	5,395	100.0	5,533	100.0	5,333	100.0
Grant aid	964	18.1	2,589	52.2	2,396	47.6	1,906	35.6	1,473	27.3	756	13.7	194	3.6
Family resources	3,290	61.8	883	17.8	1,074	21.4	1,824	35.0	2,356	43.7	3,523	63.6	4,553	85.4
Net price	1,071	20.0	1,487	30.0	1,559	31.0	1,482	28.4	1,566	29.0	1,256	22.7	576	10.8

[1] For first-time full-time students.

[2] Costs of college tuition and fees are from National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey.

[3] Total is the sum of all student expenses. All amounts listed are in dollars.

[4] Grant aid is composed of SEOG, SEOG, State aid, local and private scholarships, veterans benefits, and social security dependents benefits.

[5] Family resources are the sum of parents' contribution, spouses' contribution and savings.

[6] Net price is total expenses minus the sum of grant aid and family resources.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Office of Evaluation and Dissemination, Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education.

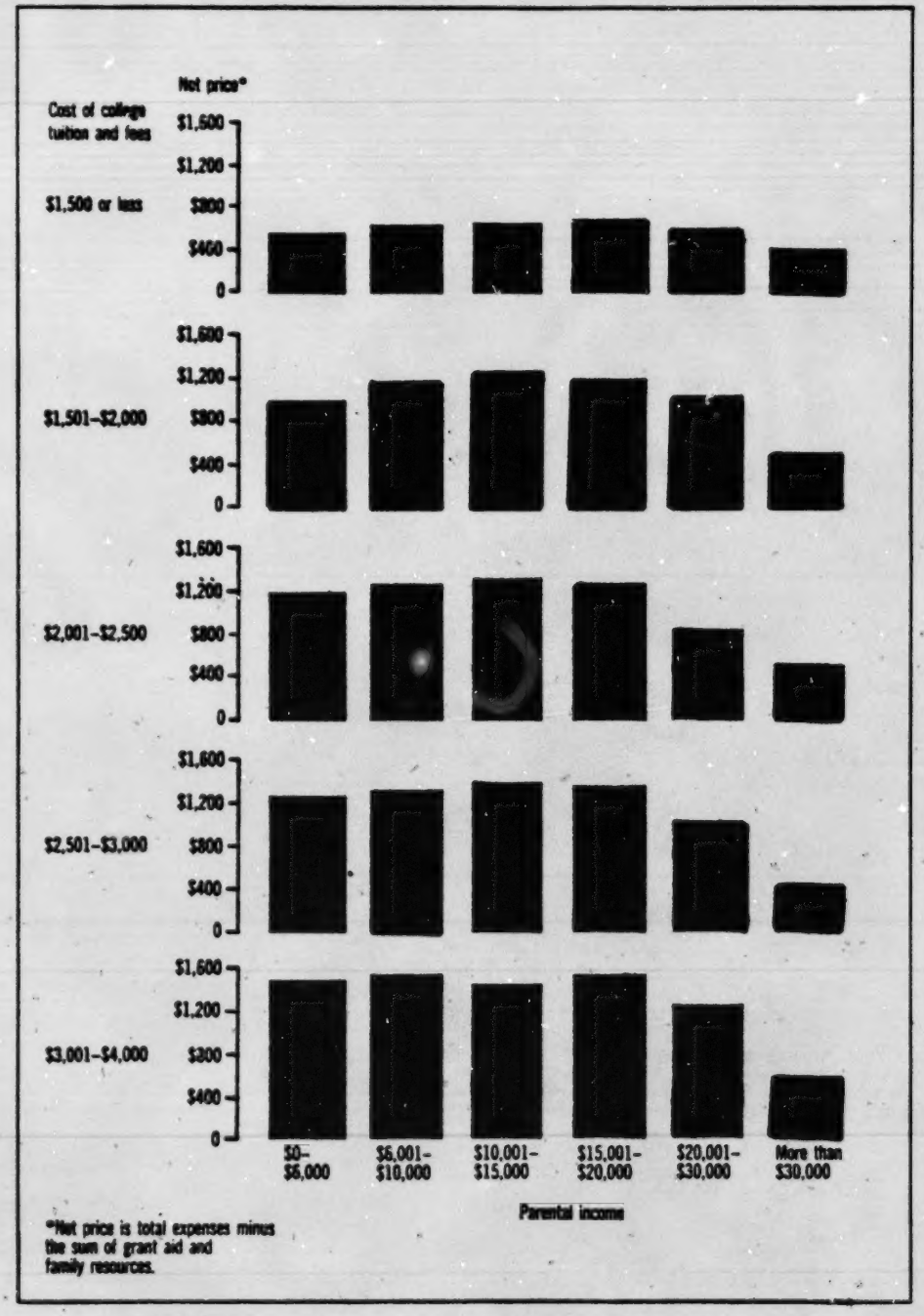

FIGURE 7.1: NET PRICE* OF COLLEGE FOR STUDENTS: Fall 1975

Note: Adapted from Chart 5.21 in the Condition of Education, 1978, p. 249.

TABLE 7.3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIRST-TIME STUDENTS IN FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY NET PRICE,[1] TOTAL COST OF TUITION AND FEES, AND FAMILY INCOME: Fall 1972

Cost of College Tuition and Fees	Net price as percent of total cost	Family Income			
		$0-$5,999	$6,000-$11,999	$12,000-$17,999	$18,000 or more
less than $1,500	0%	6%	6%	4%	8%
	1-20%	1	4	7	6
	21-40%	4	5	3	13
	41-60%	16	9	6	6
	61-80%	21	23	28	25
	81-100%	53	52	52	31
		100%	100%	100%	100%
$1,500-$2,000	0%	9	4	10	15
	1-20%	4	8	12	20
	21-40%	8	11	10	11
	41-60%	21	19	25	17
	61-80%	27	26	17	15
	81-100%	29	32	25	22
		100%	100%	100%	100%
$2,000-$2,500	0%	1	6	13	18
	1-20%	13	13	17	29
	21-40%	21	20	18	18
	41-60%	21	20	19	13
	61-80%	19	13	13	7
	81-100%	24	27	21	14
		100%	100%	100%	100%
$2,500-$3,000	0%	4	7	10	17
	1-20%	16	9	15	30
	21-40%	13	17	25	27
	41-60%	32	19	16	6
	61-80%	26	15	16	7
	81-100%	7	32	17	11
		100%	100%	100%	100%
$3,000-$4,000	0%	11	7	11	14
	1-20%	14	14	16	31
	21-40%	12	21	23	26
	41-60%	26	20	18	11
	61-80%	15	18	11	6
	81-100%	21	21	22	13
		100%	100%	100%	100%
$4,000 or more	0%	8	8	11	29
	1-20%	17	13	26	33
	21-40%	14	22	23	17
	41-60%	23	19	9	7
	61-80%	20	14	7	3
	81-100%	19	24	23	11
		100%	100%	100%	100%

[1] Net price was calculated as total cost minus grant and family contribution estimates. In the event of a negative net price, the loan estimate was used as the net price. In this table, net price was measured in terms of the percent of total cost.

SOURCE: Profiles of Financing a Four-Year College Education, Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, 1978, by C. D. Carroll.

TABLE 7.4: AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL COST BY INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL AND CONTROL AND BY STUDENT RESIDENCY OVER NINE YEARS

	4-Year				2-Year			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
Year	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
1967	$1,451 (305)	$1,049 (311)	$2,336 (653)	$1,707 (653)	--	--	--	--
1968	$1,564 (346)	$1,376 (366)	$2,496 (734)	$2,035 (749)	$1,401 (172)	$1,351 (296)	$2,085 (120)	$1,630 (121)
1969	$1,670 (343)	$1,351 (348)	$2,726 (762)	$2,124 (743)	$1,492 (167)	$1,263 (237)	$2,319 (94)	$1,705 (97)
1970	$1,760 (334)	$1,453 (348)	$2,842 (780)	$2,306 (765)	$1,502 (192)	$1,311 (281)	$2,342 (107)	$1,820 (108)
1971	$1,849 (394)	$1,538 (408)	$2,997 (866)	$2,499 (845)	$1,639 (248)	$1,442 (379)	$2,486 (126)	$1,906 (129)
1972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1973	$2,103 (404)	$1,760 (416)	$3,329 (953)	$2,870 (924)	$1,844 (366)	$1,617 (538)	$2,651 (155)	$2,102 (161)
1974	$2,200 (428)	$1,809 (415)	$3,565 (946)	$3,048 (915)	$1,949 (398)	$1,689 (533)	$2,876 (150)	$2,341 (159)
1975	$2,350 (373)	$1,901 (370)	$3,862 (874)	$3,359 (829)	$2,117 (289)	$1,785 (397)	$3,302 (121)	$2,702 (121)

NOTE: 1. Student budget includes all tuition and fee charges, books, room, board, personal expenses, and travel allowances entered by the college and university.
2. -- Indicates no data, or sample sizes too small for reliable estimates.
3. Figures in parentheses are sample sizes for the estimation.

SOURCE: Student Budget File FY 1967 through FY 1975, prepared by D. E. Carlson, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California at Davis, for the Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, October, 1976.

8

THE VARIATION OF THE RATIO OF WORK TO LOANS WITH RESPECT TO CHANGES IN FUNDING LEVELS

Does the change of funding levels affect the ratios of dollar value of all work to dollar value of all loans for student types, institution types, or student-institution combinations?

A. Summary

- Since current data are only available on NDSL and CWS funding levels, this section excludes information on other sources of loans and work. Data from Stage II of this study will provide more information in this area.
- Based on limited data bases, it was found that the ratio of the dollar value of college work-study to the dollar value of NDSL has increased over the years, indicating that financial aid through work is becoming more readily available. This trend reflects the relative increase in CWS funding.
- Students from families of lower income levels, two-year institutions, or public institutions have a higher ratio of work to loan dollar value than their respective counterparts. It is not known, however, whether CWS is more readily available or preferable to those students. Data from Stage II of this study will examine this issue in more detail.
- Based on 1972-73 data, there is an inverse relationship between average amount received from CWS and student ability. There does not appear to be a consistent pattern between average amount of loan and student ability. Data from Stage II will further address this issue.

B. Specific Data and Analysis Results

To fully address the issue posed for the analysis will require information about students' financial aid from all loans and all work programs over the past few years. Such data are not currently available. Thus, the analysis examined primarily the ratios of the dollar value of CWS to the dollar value of NDSL by institution and student types. The limited data base, nevertheless, yielded results that support a common assumption that CWS is becoming more important than NDSL as a principal mechanism in assisting students to obtain postsecondary education.

Table 8.1 presents the ratios of the dollar value of work to the dollar value of all loans for freshmen aid recipients in the 1972-73 academic year. The data show that the ratios were higher for students of lower family income and students of lower ability than their respective counterparts. The ratios were also higher among students from two-year institutions than students from four-year institutions.

The above observations are supported by data presented in Table 8.2, which also shows that the ratios of work to loan dollar value have increased consistently over the last three years. Table 8.3 presents the work to loan ratios by student dependency status and family income level. Again, the data show that work-to-loan ratios have been higher for students from lower income families than students from higher income families. The results seem to indicate that CWS is becoming more important than NDSL as a major source of financial aid. This trend may continue particularly since many institutions have experienced difficulty in the collection of NDSL repayment.

TABLE 8.1: RATIO OF WORK TO LOANS AMONG THE 1972-1973 ENTERING FULL-TIME FRESHMEN RECEIVING AID, BY FAMILY INCOME, STUDENT ABILITY, RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP, AND BY CONTROL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED

	AVERAGE AMOUNT		
	College Work-Study	Loan	Ratio of Work to Loan
All Aided Freshmen	$ 76	$304	.25
Family Income Quartile			
Low	128	333	.38
Lower Middle	77	326	.24
Upper Middle	60	341	.18
High	37	221	.17
Student Ability Quartile			
Low	97	286	.34
Lower Middle	70	346	.20
Upper Middle	61	316	.19
High	50	287	.17
Racial/Ethnic Group			
White	65	294	.22
Black	184	411	.45
Hispanic	91	341	.27
Other	99	259	.38
Institution Control and Type			
Public 4-Year	70	264	.27
2-Year	77	108	.71
Private 4-Year	105	459	.23
2-Year	76	216	.35

SOURCE: Data are adapted from Condition of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1978, p. 240.

TABLE 8.2: RATIO OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF COLLEGE WORK-STUDY TO THE DOLLAR VALUE OF NDSL, BY STUDENT RACE/ETHNICITY, AND LEVEL AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION: 1975-1977

		1975	1976	1977
TOTAL RECIPIENTS		0.64	0.77	.85
Total Public Institutions		0.82	0.96	1.03
Total Private Institutions		0.49	0.63	0.68
Total Proprietary Institutions		0.14	0.14	0.13
Total 4-Year Institution		0.57	0.70	0.76
Total 2-Year Institution		1.14	1.16	1.59
Black	Total	.76	.99	1.08
4-Year	Public	.73	.91	1.05
2-Year	Public	2.00	2.43	3.05
4-Year	Private	.66	.81	.93
2-Year	Private	1.30	1.36	1.63
4-Year	Proprietary	.52	.37	.48
2-Year	Proprietary	.16	.14	.14
American Indian	Total	.67	.73	.73
4-Year	Public	.58	.58	.53
2-Year	Public	1.70	1.75	2.07
4-Year	Private	.39	.48	.49
2-Year	Private	2.27	2.21	2.49
4-Year	Proprietaty	--	--	--
2-Year	Proprietary	.11	.12	.80
Asian American	Total	.68	.84	1.03
4-Year	Public	.76	.86	.98
2-Year	Public	3.21	3.27	4.24
4-Year	Private	.41	.58	.61
2-Year	Private	1.33	1.12	1.76
4-Year	Proprietary	.01	.00	.33
2-Year	Proprietary	.03	.13	.21
Hispanic	Total	.91	1.09	1.14
4-Year	Public	1.00	1.13	1.22
2-Year	Public	3.47	4.47	4.10
4-Year	Private	.49	.63	.56
2-Year	Private	1.84	2.59	2.61
4-Year	Proprietary	.35	.23	.39
2-Year	Proprietary	.11	.08	.11
White	Total	.58	.70	.75
4-Year	Public	.59	.71	.75
2-Year	Public	2.11	2.33	2.63
4-Year	Private	.41	.56	.60
2-Year	Private	.85	.97	1.04
4-Year	Proprietary	.32	.13	.26
2-Year	Proprietary	.14	.14	.12

SOURCE: Fiscal Operation Report Files: 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77.

TABLE 8.3: RATIOS OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF COLLEGE-WORK STUDY TO THE DOLLAR VALUE OF NDSL, BY STUDENT DEPENDENT STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME: 1975-1977

Dependent Status	Family Income	Year		
		1975	1976	1977
Undergraduate Dependent	Total	.52	.61	.66
	$0-2,999	.97	1.17	1.27
	$3,000-5,999	.91	1.11	1.26
	$6,000-5,999	.82	1.03	1.15
	$7,500-8,999	.75	.94	1.04
	$9,000-11,999	.64	.83	.92
	$12,000 or more	.49	.64	.74
Undergraduate Independent		.60	.78	.86

SOURCE: Fiscal Operation Report Files: 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77.